AS election battle-- two separate elections?

Bob Glick

By Otto Bos

The Associated Students election took a bizarre turn this week with two separate ballots, a week apart.

President Hayakawa ordered the AS election postponed until May 27-28. But the AS Board of Directors defied him and held elections May 21-22.

Hayakawa fired off a letter Wednesday to Russell Bass, AS president, stating that "all aspects of this election are invalid and will not be recognized as official."

The dispute has grown from political moves between the two leading political slates. Power-to-the-People and Satyagraha. The controversy has been brewing for the past two weeks.

The two slates were weakened when grade requirements for candidates were raised by the AS election committee. The Satyagraha party protested that the AS Board of Directors was trying to eliminate Satyagraha's chances at the polls.

Then, Hayakawa stepped into the controversy, directing a 24-hour filing period for new candidates, "in the interest of fairness."

The directive, dated May 14, marked the first time that Hayakawa used the sweeping new power of the controversial Title 5 section of the state education code.

The AS election committee chose to ignore the directive. On May 16 the committee directed the election to proceed as passed by the AS group.

Supervision

On May 20, Hayakawa appointed Assistant Executive Vice President Earl Jones to constitute a new election committee and charged him with the supervision of the "administration" election.

"Under the terms of the education code," Hayakawa said, "I hereby order a one-day filing period for candidates, I also order the elections to be held Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27 and 28."

The administration further charged the AS Board with improper actions concerning the ballot. The board had placed a number of constitutional amendments on the ballot antagonistic to the administration.

Jones, the Hayakawa-appointed election supervisor claims that this action is unconstitutional. "We are not questioning the content of these amendments," he said, "but such are the subject of a referendum for which there must be a 15-day notice."

The AS board said, "We uphold our previous decision and we protest the interference and lack of consultation on the part of the administration on this matter."

The board found "no new arguments for the properly constituted election committee to negate itself," and has consulted legal channels in order to prevent the administration from stepping in.

"We'll seek an injunction to prevent the administration from interfering," board members said.

that he is empowered to veto the board's decision.

Politically, the administration views the AS actions as maneuvers to insure a victory for the "strike government." The AS views Hayakawa's action as a move to repress the legitimacy of the "properly constituted election committee."

The legality of either election may eventually be settled in the courts. Both the AS and the administration have a different legal interpretation.

The AS claims it is abiding by the AS constitution, while the administration is empowered through the Educational Code to

Continued On Back Page

FINKS ARISE

FINK (Tex.)–(AP)–That time when Finks–and near-Finks –of the world arise is approaching.

National Fink Week starts Friday the 13th this June.

Fink Day began in 1965 after the world entered the general vocabulary as a derogatory term meaning stool pigeon.

This failed to disturb the residents of Fink. There are anywhere from a half dozen to two dozen living here, depending on where you arbitrarily draw the boundary line for the unincorporated spot on Farm-to-Market Road 120.

A former store owner, J.L. Allgood, started National Fink Day.

When Pat and Willard Allbright bought the store a year or so later, Mrs. Albright turned it into a memorable day by serving coffee and cookies to all Finks and their friends who dropped by.

More than a hundred did so. Since then, persons named Fink, Finke, and even Funke have helped celebrate. A few with names like Smith came to enjoy the party, too.

Finks wrote from all over the country and even from Germany. Some, who had been sort of mumbling their names at introductions, now carry their name proudly, they say.

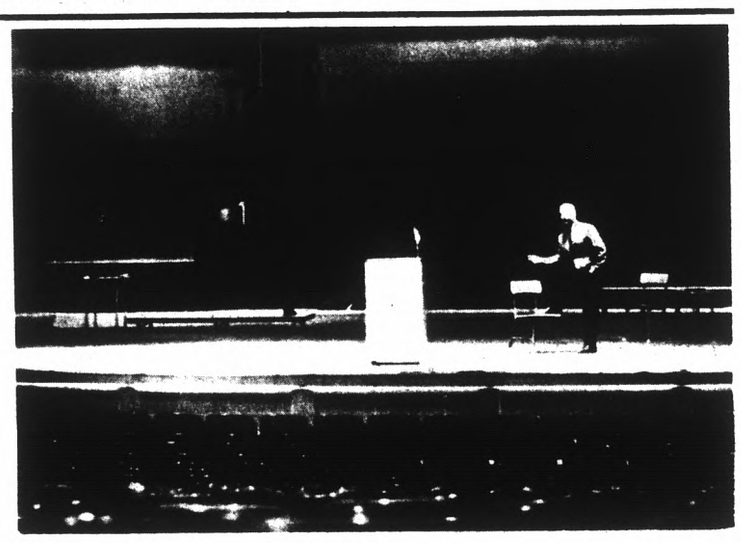
National Fink Week features a three-day golf tournament at Tanglewood Country Club, a mile and a half away.

The tournament's first session last year drew 124 contestants –including five Finks and one Funk.

PHOENIX

Vol. 3, No. 12 *Thursday, the Twenty-second Day of May, MCMLXIX* *Twelve Pages*

Effort to rebuild the drama program



Robert Graham

By Jim Lamb

The annual production program of the School of Creative Arts almost ground to a complete halt this year as a result of the student-faculty strike and other campus disturbances.

"We were forced to drop five major productions and move and reduce four major concerts," said Robert Graham, assistant dean of the school.

"And attendance at those performances that we did put on was disastrous."

In addition, many of the school's experienced students, particularly those motivated by a dedication to performing, have withdrawn from SF State, Graham said.

Box office manager Kip Brown reported that income was down more than 60 per cent from what could be expected in a normal school year. This seriously affected the school's annual budget since public performance income is used to supplement the state budget in supporting the creative arts academic curriculum.

Morale

"More serious than the loss of income, however, was the damage done to student morale and the destruction of the group dynamic," Graham said.

Any successful performance, he added, is the result of an integrated effort on the part of all concerned. This cooperation was lost as a result of differing opinions about the strike both between and within the various departments of the school.

"From a positive standpoint those who survived the turmoil have learned that a production performance is something more than a happening," Graham said.

From the standpoints of competency of performance and production technical ability, the school must start almost from scratch next year, Graham said.

"Fortunately, though, we have a number of interesting people still in the school, people we feel will fill in the gaps and help us rebuild our image in the community as a distinguished center for the performing arts."

Cancellations

Among the events cancelled this year were the musical, major opera, and the film finals at the end of the first semester. Also, some of the graduate productions had to be moved off campus.

Bacom said that attendance suffered also because funds "were not available" to support the traditional promotional methods.

Graham said the school for next year is planning a full schedule of productions and trying to proceed as if nothing had happened.

"We have to proceed that way," he said, "because in creative arts, the public performance is an integral part of the curriculum."

Reagan budget

More trouble seen for under-funded EOP

By Petra Fischer

The already under-funded Educational Opportunity Program at SF State will be in more serious trouble next year–if Governor Ronald Reagan gets his way.

Before submitting his 1970 budget to the state legislature, the governor eliminated a $2.47 million request in support of all California State College EOPs. The fund request had come from the chancellor's office.

"This move is a callous disregard for the educational needs of a substantial proportion of non-white students now attending state colleges," reads a statement by EOP officials of the four Bay Area state colleges (San Francisco, Sonoma, San Jose, Hayward).

Will Double

There are approximately 2500 EOP students on 17 state college campuses with EOP programs. About 1000 of these students are in the Bay Area. SF State now has 428, and will double this number next semester.

Yet, unless there is action on the part of the state legislature to fund EOPs at a "significant level, all that will remain of EOPs beginning fall 1969 will be a few students to remind us of a program which might have been significant," the report warns.

According to the assistant director of SF State's EOP, Anthony Salamanca, the $311,755 predicted by the chancellor's office for this college's EOP were "vastly inadequate anyway."

"Priorities in higher education simply are not black and third world students. They never have been and they are not now. What we have received is tokenism," Salamanca said.

Only Whites

"Yet we are not asking for anything we do not deserve. There are millions of Blacks and Mexican Americans in California, but only whites are getting the education."

EOP officials say "it is almost frightening to think about the possible mood of minority communities when they realize that their educational aspirations have been limited by large-scale cutbacks in EOPs."

Green Farmer, coordinator of Sonoma State's EOP program, intimated that students and their families who are not able to get

Continued On Back Page

Graduates: order your cap, gown

Although most SF State seniors have not yet received official notice of acceptance of their applications for graduation, 1,067 hopeful graduates have ordered their caps and gowns.

This is about one-fourth of the expected 4,500 January, June and August graduates, according to the Dean of Students office.

The commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, June 11, at 1 p.m. in the Cow Palace.

About half the faculty and most of the administrative officials of the college will attend the ceremony. The featured speaker has not yet been announced.

Guests do not need tickets to attend the ceremony or the receptions scheduled afterward by each school for its graduates. Graduates may invite as many guests as they desire.

Printed invitations are available at the Bookstore for the graduation and the reception.

The deadline for ordering caps and gowns was April 11, but the Bookstore may still have time to get more if they are ordered immediately, spokesmen said.

The Crisis

The strike and the semester are over. But what will become of SF State next year? To answer part of that question the Phoenix has published a special section in this week's paper; "What has become of education at SF State." Its between pages 4 and 5.

Photos by:
Howard Finberg (top, bottom left)
Tony Rogers (bottom right)
John Gonzales (bottom center)

Worldview

Reminiscing on College and the war

By Lee Heidhues

I sit at the typewriter reminiscing over four years of college soon to be completed.

Students interested in world affairs certainly can be stimulated in college, particularly when a war goes on. The war in Vietnam has been going on since my first days of high school in September, 1961.

It's now May, 1969, and what has happened? One need not recount the sad march of events in Vietnam under three presidents to realize something is wrong.

Now, we have President Nixon standing before the nation, Richard Nixon, the man who criticized Johnson for not whipping the lash strong enough in Asia. This politician stands before the nation and tells the people there will be no American unilateral pullout.

Mr. Nixon speaks about American "prestige" and speaks in his best cold-warrior terms about how our allies will scorn us if we turn tail on the Thieu-Ky regime. The Thieu-Ky regime, a pair of nifty South Vietnamese politicians who close down opposition newspapers, throw opposition politicians in jail and run in opium from Laos.

Thirty-five thousand American soldiers have died for these patrons of democratic government.

Pullout

In recent weeks many people in Mr. Nixon's Republican Party have spoken out against the war. George Aiken, the 76-year-old Vermont Senator, calls for an "immediate American pullout."

Hugh Scott, assistant GOP Senate leader, wants the troops home. So do Republicans Mark Hatfield and Robert Packwood (Oregon), Charles Percy (Illinois), Jacob Javits and Charles Goodell (New York) and John Sherman Cooper (Kentucky).

Still, the President persists. It is interesting to explore the form of negotiations Mr. Nixon follows. Henry Kissinger, the President's foreign affairs whiz, calls for a "two-tier approach" to negotiations.

Negotiations are to go on simultaneously between the U.S. and Hanoi while the National Liberation Front and the Saigon regime talk over things.

Ostensibly, the U.S. will discuss mutual troop withdrawals with Ho Chi Minh. The problem begins right there, because the Hanoi government will not admit its troops are in the south.

It is hopeful that Premier Thieu will sit down with the NLF. However, Thieu says he won't accept a coalition government in Saigon and the NLF wants Thieu out before talks take place.

Of course, certain differences can be worked out and it is hopeful they will be. However, it seems a little presumptuous of the President to call for "mutual withdrawals."

Elections

After all, elections were to have been held in 1956 to vote for a national leader and re-unify all of Vietnam.

Then Premier Diem, seeing that Ho Chi Minh would crush him, nixed the election. By the 1954 Geneva Accord, which the U.S. never signed, Vietnam was to be split only until the elections.

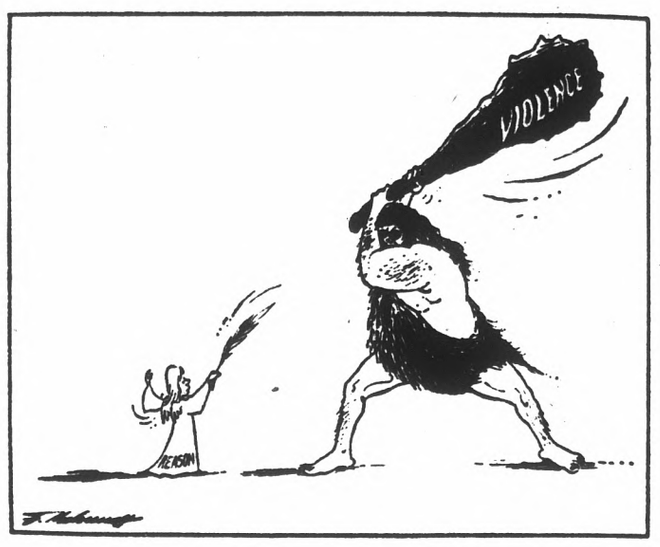
It was then that Ho, seeing the democracies of the West were stifling the elections, began calling for an uprising in the south.

In 1960, the NLF began its assault on the Diem regime, now propped up with American goods. In 1963 Diem was assassinated, just three weeks before John Kennedy was shot. At that time there were plans in the works to bring home 1,000 Americans by the end of the year.

However, Lyndon Johnson saw things differently and sent in bombers and 541,000 men. The North Vietnamese in their wildest dreams could never have accumulated the force in South Vietnam that America has.

So, who is the aggressor? For the past eight years the American public has been led to believe it's not the U.S.

Mr. Nixon tells the American audience, now seemingly fed up with this undeclared war, "to hold me strictly accountable" for its culmination. Don't worry, they will.



Behrendt, Het Parool, Amsterdam

Dialog

PHOENIX

Editorial page

Signed columns on the editorial page do not necessarily represent the position of the paper. Only the editorial is Phoenix policy.

From the corner of the room

On 'Mending Wall' and the Berkeley Wall

By Louise Eubanks

The late Robert Frost doubtless would say of the nine-foot fence erected about Berkeley's People's Park the same thing he once said to a group of students about the Berlin Wall: "That's not at all what I meant."

He was discussing the perils of translating poetry into a different language with specific reference to his poem, "Mending Wall."

The presence of the chain link Berkeley Wall about the park certainly translates to us the power and stubborness of the university trustees, the fear and desperation the older generation must have of the younger generation and the erroneous concept of property rights—in this case, university property, and in that case, state property—which finally belongs to whom? The People.

The Berkeley Wall is one thing but the indescriminate shooting by police of bullets and buckshot (not birdshot) at crowds of students and bystanders is an entirely different matter. More than 30 persons were wounded from the presence of 500 police officers amassed in the vicinity of the Wall during last Thursday's blood and bruise incident.

This happened because Chancellor Roger W. Heyns wants a soccer field instead of a park—on the people's land.

Suddenly, possibly irrevocably, we have moved into a new era of student-police confrontation.

Revolt

Inasmuch as the student revolt began at Berkeley, it is significant that bullets were used for the first time that we know of on students at Berkeley.

Students on other campuses followed Berkeley's example and revolted. The question is, will other police officers follow the tactics used last Thursday and occasionally sprinkel a few "harmless" loads of buckshot into crowds of students?

Whether they will is a debatable question; that students will expect bullets is the important point.

Just as the old English custom of hanging pickpockets to teach the public a lesson only provided better opportunities for more pickpocketing, so it seems will be the destiny of shooting at students to teach them a lesson. They as the pickpockets of England, will not be taught that way.

Those behind the guns—college administrators across the country—are not listening, are not properly translating the message behind student unrest, are not, in short, willing to stop playing the American god who knows the "how to" of everything.

A Berkeley instructor, discussing Thursday's "shoot-at-students-day" told me that the administration did listen to students and cited the black students' sit-ins as a for-instance; he pointed out that the colleges gave them what they wanted because the colleges were afraid. Well, obviously, persons (administrations) who own guns are afraid others own guns, ad infinitum.

However, the instructor, standing in that tear-gassed Berkeley air, had a few things wrong. Blacks do not have what they demonstrated for. A few perfunctory Black Studies Departments have gone up, a few "get-the-blanketyblank-blacks-into-college" programs have been launched, such as EOP at SF State. So what?

The real power remains in the hands of the moneyed whites.

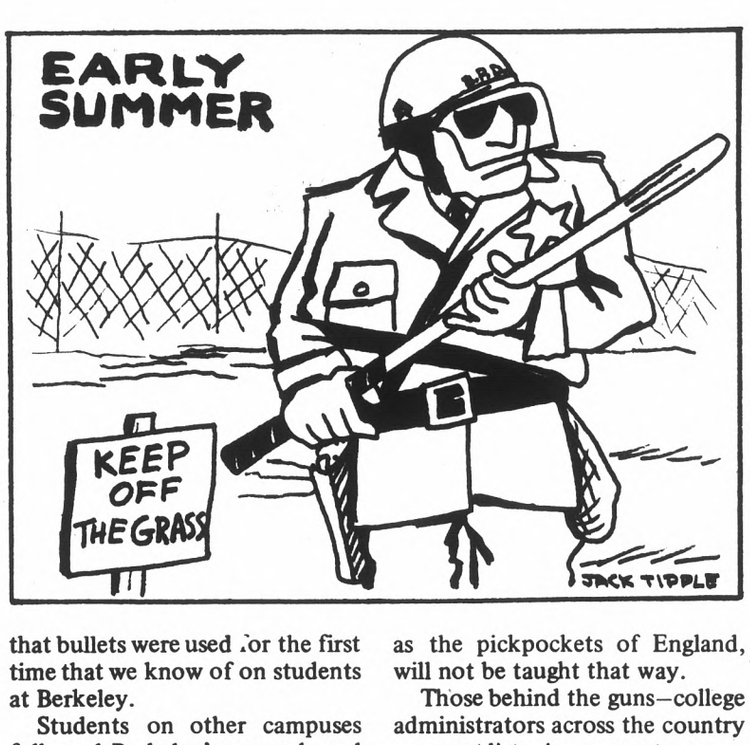
In the case of black students, Americans have a guilty conscience; in the case of white students, Americans feel indignant and cannot understand why they revolt against red, white and blue institutions such as colleges, put there for their benefit.

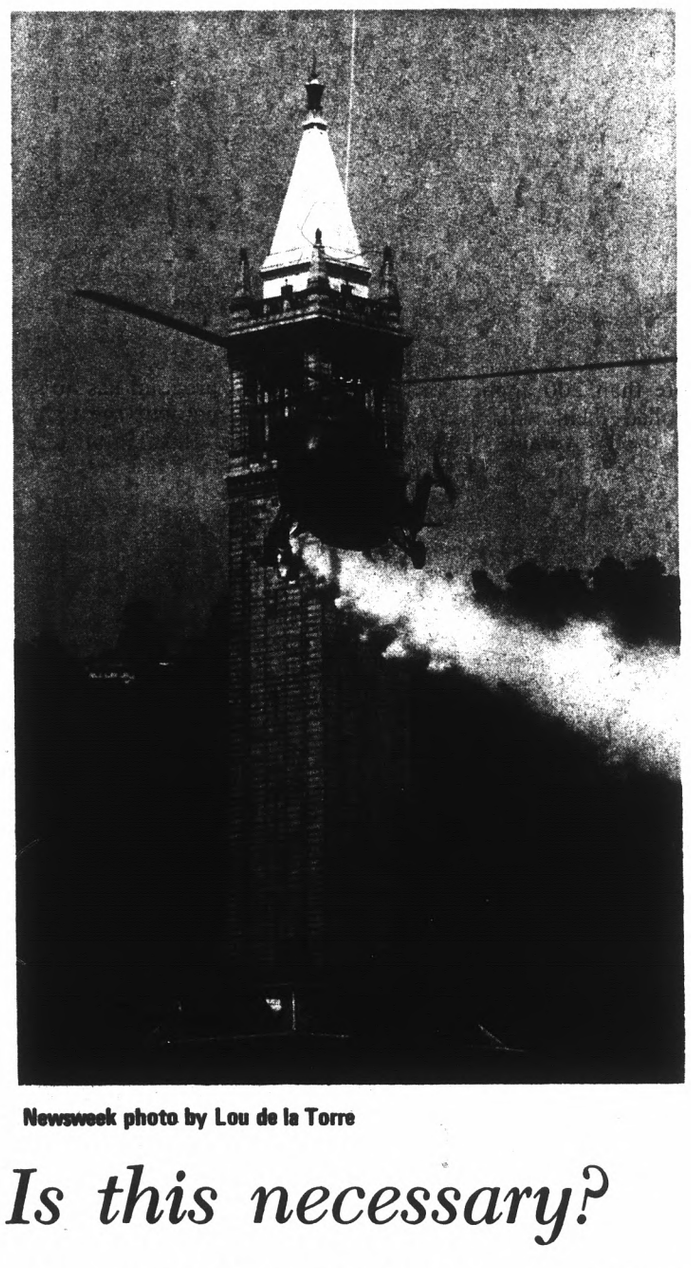
This is the difference that instructor failed to see, but in either case, administration will not listen; instead, the Tactical Squad will be called.

Question

About the Berkeley Wall, the Berlin Wall and Mending (a) Wall, Frost asked a question that has to be answered by those in power when he wrote:

"Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it
Where there are cows? But there there are no cows.
Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offence.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall
That wants it down.





Newsweek photo by Lou de la Torre

Is this necessary?

Phoenix deplores the recent actions of the Berkeley police in their handling of the People's Park situation. We see no reason for the use of shotguns and the dropping of tear gas from helicopters.

PHOENIX
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Letters to the Phoenix editor

Editor:

I urge the students, faculty, and administration at SF State to terminate our contract with AFROTC. A college is not a place to teach students how to kill. The main purpose of the military is to kill people, the military wastes valuable labor, materials, and vital resources to kill people.

The United States government spends over half its budget (which we pay for) on military expenditures. We can all be killed by nuclear, biological, chemical, and other kinds of warfare weapons.

The military virtually runs this country. Five million men and women are in the armed forces serving in either active or reserve forces. Last year there were over 23 million living veterans. This country is thinking more militaristically because so many Americans have been indocrinated by the military.

We support fascist governments like Spain, and Greece. We try to put down revolutions by poor peasants who want some land to farm, a more equitable income, and their natural rights guaranteed. We enforce unpopular governments on foreign lands with people whose culture is foreign to us.

Labor unions, industries, and the military all work together to make money off of a system which will kill us all if it is not stopped. It is false prosperity to base an economic system on military equipment which will destroy us in the long run.

The military is based on strict discipline. The strategy and regulations of the military are formed by an elite group of superior officers. The soldiers have not been allowed to form a union. Young men who refuse induction into the Army under the Selective Slavery System Act are thrown into jail for up to five years. The Presidio 27 are an example of what happens to soldiers who dissent in the military.

The AFROTC officers who teach their students are paid and controlled by the U.S. Air Force. This same U.S. Air Force drops bombs on Vietnamese people. The students and professors have no control over the curriculum, or the teachers of these courses taught in AFROTC. AFROTC is not part of the academic community. Why not abolish all ROTC programs from the colleges?

Tom Menkin

Ex-con and society

Bitter ex-cons' quick return to nation's prisons

The Phoenix takes a look this week at the ex-cons and how they are trying to return to the mainstream of society; the society that put them in prison in the first place.

By Otto Bos

Defeated and bitter men leave our prisons daily unable to cope with their new-found "freedom." Austin MacCormick House, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, attempts to bridge the gap with a home-like residence for these men.

Sadly, 40 per cent of California's parolees find their way back to prison within a few months of release. The return to society without family and friendships often has proved too difficult. The demand for independent action and confronting an often hostile society has caused a rapid return rate.

Usually, the parolee is released with a little cash, a suit and a pair of shoes. His years of prison have not contributed to his ability to make it in society. Austin MacCormick House, a Quaker group, will help him to gain time and the confidence to obtain a job.

The atmosphere and service of the House encourages the parolee to become self-sustaining.

The House, located on Second Avenue on the fringe of Haight-Ashbury, opened its doors in April, 1965. Its purpose was to provide a home for 16 residents. Placement in the House is made only at the request of the parolee.

The parolees, in general, had teenage experiences which led them to drop out of school, develop no working skills and consequently become very unfamiliar with the world around them.

The House provides a place where the ex-convict may attempt to find "his own thing." It often functions as a referral agency to employment, education, recreation and professional services.

Among the services is "Emphasis on the Word," a class conducted under the auspices of Experimental College at SF State.

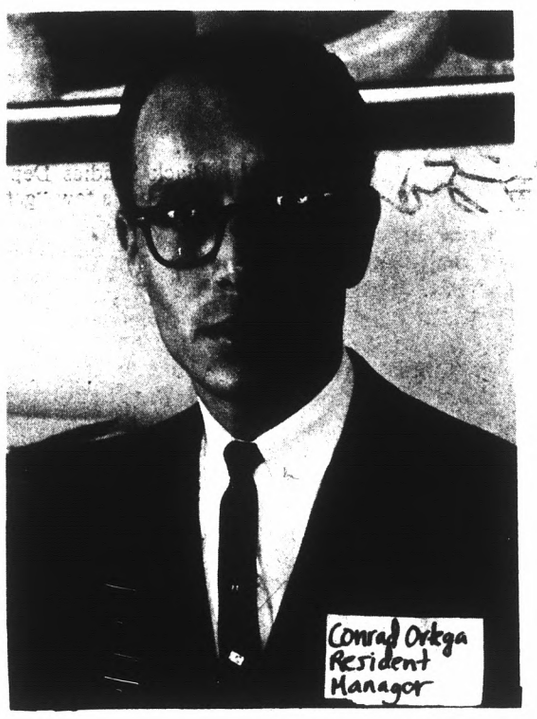
Open House

On Sunday, May 4, the Austin MacCormick House held an open house. In an informal fashion the residents opened their doors to the public.

In one room hang the paintings of the artist in residence, Don Guzman. A light atmosphere is punctuated by jazz music blending into the background.

Several discussion groups were instigated by the residents, and penal institution "veterans" discussed the problems of readjustment, narcotics, and the faults of the parole system.

Conrad Ortega spoke of his role in the House.



Conrad Ortega

Discussion groups are an important element in the "making friends" goal of the Austin MacCormick House operated by the American Friends Service Committee.

"We thought at first that this place would be another form of prison, but it's just like home now," Ortega said.

Recently reformed addicts Dave Perssons and Earl Anderza spoke on drugs. Perssons was a "user" for 20 years; Anderza for 17 years.

"I was sent up early in life and I resent it," Perssons said. "And I had done no harm to anyone."

Perssons continued, "I had no problem, I liked heroin. I was doing no harm so why do people look upon me worse than a rapist?"

Perssons no longer uses drugs. Why? "Like, I've found some goals. Yes, that's what people need, some goals. I found this woman, you see. . ."

'A Chance'

Anderza picked up the conversation: "All that an addict wants is a chance when he gets out. I'm a jazz musician, and all I wanted was a chance. Instead, the parole man looks for needle marks on your arms."

Upstairs, members of the parole board discuss their problems. They are questioned on the "inhumanity" of current jail sentences and procedures.

One speaks: "The parole system is a source of deep resentment among inmates. Under the present system, the parole board has enormous latitude in fixing prison terms. In hearings before the authority the prisoners aren't allowed council and can't produce witnesses or testify in their own behalf.

"Yet the authority can revoke parole for minor violations, the bulk not criminal offenses."

Ed Wells, San Francisco parole officer since 1966, has "not seen a single failure come out of the Austin MacCormick House."

"What we need is more such houses," Wells said.

There are two other centers similar to MacCormick House in the Bay Area. Both account for only about 50 men. There are 28,000 men in state prisons.

Downstairs

Downstairs again, an articulate young black, Don Barker, said, "Jail was like a zoo. I'm going to do battle with the penal system and the system of justice in this country.

"All the legal aid things are inadequate, people with no money are going to have to fight for their rights," Barker said.

Richard Rubacher is assistant program director to Peter Drysdale. "We recruit through friends and parole officers, and the guys we get do quite well," Rubacher said.

He added that the House "reaches so frustratingly few."

"Look, we are doing the job. There used to be a much higher rate of return to the prisons."

Organizations such as the American Friends Service Committee are frightened by the current wave of proposed anti-reform measures.

"We're still too hung up on the idea of heavier and more punitive sentences, rather than rehabilitation," said Nathan Douthit, a member of one reform committee.

"We have to quit punishing these people and get them back in the community."

Ex-con and society

Former 'Q' inmates in SF State program

By John Hansen

A man's ability to contribute to society need not be ruined by a prison term.

Five former San Quentin inmates are attending SF State this year through the efforts of John Irwin, a young assistant professor of sociology.

Irwin selected the men from more than 200 applications and enrolled them with the help of the Special Admissions program. Two men dropped out of the program.

"The first men who asked about attending SF State heard about the program by word of mouth in prison. I sent an official announcement to all state institutions last December and was bombarded with requests," Irwin said.

Irwin, who hopes to enroll seven more men in the fall, is working on a screening system with those now in the program.

'Prison Correspondence'

"I'm an informal academic advisor to the men. Most of them have had correspondence courses in prison and had a good idea of what they wanted to study," Irwin said.

One is undecided, but the other four are majoring in psychology, journalism, business administration and English.

Irwin got the idea for the program while doing his masters research at San Quentin on the life of a prisoner.

"I held informal discussion groups with several inmates. Most of them were fed up with the institutional group therapy and responded to our setup," Irwin said.

"They discussed campus life and the notion of their going to college when they left prison grew."

Garrity Approves

When the UCLA graduate joined the SF State faculty in 1967 Irwin went to Donald Garrity, vice president for academic affairs, with his plans for enrolling ex-convicts.

"Garrity showed a great deal of interest in the program and made arrangements with Dean of Admissions (Charles) Stone," Irwin said.

Irwin's program has no special financial aid, but the California Vocational Rehabilitation Board has promised subsistence support.

"Getting housing and jobs has been a problem, but we have three apartments now and the 7th Avenue Presbyterian Church is also helping," according to Irwin.

Irwin is leaving SF State next year, but the Psychology Department will continue to supervise the program.

Seminars For Credit

"Hopefully one day the men themselves will run the program," Irwin said. "Another main objective is to have seminars for credit with the ex-convicts and students. It would use the men as a resource to the fullest and provide valuable experience for the students."

How did the men react during the turmoil at SF State last year?

"These men are apolitical. I was on strike, but none of them boycotted classes," Irwin said. "The violence weakened their spirit though. They had dreamed about a college education and suddenly they were in the midst of a torn-up campus."

In a year one of the men will be ready to graduate, but Irwin isn't thinking about job placement.

"The main concern now is keeping the program going. I haven't thought about a job placement board yet. Maybe in a year or two. . . I'm not sure I'd even want to try it then," Irwin said.

'Exceptional' progress shown by young students of nearby diagnostic school

By Anne Stefan

Billy, age 12, is a student at Diagnostic School for Neurologically Handicapped Children. As a result of a brain injury, he is unable to progress at a normal learning rate.

But "since enrolling in the diagnostic program last June, Billy has shown great improvement," said Alice Brandt, school superintendent.

"At the time of enrollment he had a normal intellectual level but was easily distracted and therefore unable to perform to his ability. His original diagnosis showed that he had dyslexia, a severe reading problem," Miss Brandt said.

Since then, "Billy has made exceptional progress," she said.

Tests given in June showed Billy's reading to be on a second grade level, spelling on a first grade level, and arithmetic on a third grade level.

Fourth Grade Level

"Today Billy is reading on a high fourth grade level, spelling on a second grade level and doing arithmetic on a high third grade level," Miss Brandt said.

"Billy is now very cooperative and highly motivated, has good work habits and can work independently."

An 82-member staff and intern students from SF State's Special Education and Psychology Departments work at the school.

Mary McMurdo, graduate student, participates in the internship program as partial fulfillment of Special Education requirements. She spends each weekday from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the diagnostic school.

After spending the first four weeks of her internship observing and becoming familiar with materials, Mrs. McMurdo now conducts diagnoses to "specifically delineate learning disabilities of the children." She administers tests, interprets results and suggests steps to correct disabilities.

Forty-two children aged 5 through 15, are participating in the remedial learning program for children with cerebral palsy, at the residential school located near SF State at Lake Merced Boulevard and Winston Drive.

Under the diagnostic evaluation portion of the program, the child undergoes a five day study to determine whether he will be accepted into the program. During this time the child and one of his parents live at the school.

Results Reviewed

Upon completion of testing, results are reviewed by the staff and corrective recommendations are made.

Recommendations are then made to parents and school personnel regardless of whether the child is admitted to the school.

"Even if the child is admitted to the school, there is a waiting period of at least one year," Miss Brandt said.

"To be eligible for diagnostic evaluation, the child must be referred by a public or private school or agency or by a private phsyician."

During the educational-psychological portion of the program, the child undergoes individual learning and psychological counseling. Students attend class from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. on week days.

Special attention is given to the development of math, reading, writing, spelling, and language skills," the superintendent said.

The school consists of four classrooms, with 10 to 12 students per class, "to allow for adequate individual attention."

The residential portion of the three-part program encompasses the entire remedial program. The period of enrollment varies from one year to 18 months depending on the individual child's needs.

Dr. Bernard Monetta
Optometrist
Eyes Examined
43 Stonestown
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The abortion pilgrimage

Backseat of a Tijuana taxi or a skilled doctor

By Veda Federighi

More than 20,000 Bay Area women each year take a pilgrimage to Mexico with one thing in common: they're all pregnant and don't like it.

Depending on the degree of their sophistication and finances, the abortions they plan will range from that in the back of a Tiajuana taxi to one by a skilled doctor under excellent clinical conditions.

Things are unpredictable, in any case, since abortion also is illegal in Mexico. One thing is sure, each year many women will die or suffer permanent injury as a result of an illegal abortion.

San Francisco's Planned Parenthood, a volunteer service organization known up to now for its activities in preventing conception, recently began to help women needing legal, therapeutic abortions no further away than their own hospitals.

Planned Parenthood's pregnancy counseling program, known affectionately as "abortion referral," each week handles 30 to 40 women, according to Gloria Davis, clinic supervisor at the 2340 Clay St. clinic.

Beilenson Bill

Miss Davis explained that under the provisions of the 1967 Beilenson Bill, "A woman can have an abortion not only if it saves her life (which was the only grounds under the old law), but also if it is therapeutic in the sense that it improves her health or keeps her health from being impaired, either mentally or physically.

"So if you can contend that your mental health is going to be seriously damaged by going through with the pregnancy—and most of our people can with no trouble at all—then you're eligible."

The law requires that two psychiatrists and an obstetrician certify the need for an abortion, subject to approval by the three-man abortion committee of the hospital involved.

Planned Parenthood acts as the middleman, providing referrals to sympathetic psychiatrists and physicians, making sure—"one way or another"—that the hospital approves, and then providing follow-up encouragement to get the patient to use a more effective birth control method the next time around.

When a pregnant woman first calls Planned Parenthood (567-0870), she is given an appointment with one of the half dozen clergymen and social workers that have been trained to help women decide whether or not they want the abortion.

'Rest Want To Talk'

"Surely 95% of the people who come here want abortions," Miss Davis said, "and the rest want to talk about it. If there's that much ambivalence to begin with, the chances are the woman won't go through with it. Then the counselor's function is to guide her to a decision she can be comfortable with.

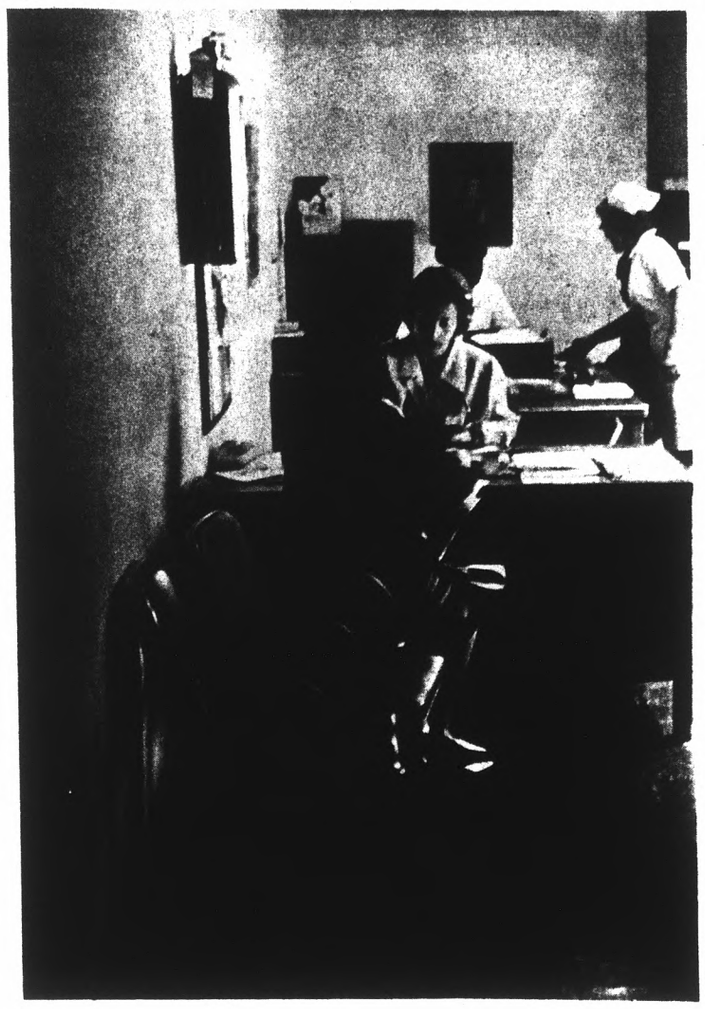
"With the ones that are sure, the counselors discuss the general social and financial situation, and how each girl feels about her pregnancy. He looks for ambivalence or latent religious feelings or guilt—anything that would make abortion the wrong thing for her. For almost everyone, however, it is very right.

Planned Parenthood then refers the woman to two psychiatrists and an obstetrician, and the three recommendations go to the hospital.

The expense—for the psychiatric consultations, the obstetrician and the hospitalization—is roughly comparable to that of a good Mexican abortion—$600. If the woman decides to go to a clinic instead of a hospital, it will run her about half that.

Medi-Cal

But unlike bus fare to Mexico and the Tiajuana taxi, costs of a legal, therapeutic abortion can be picked up by the state's Medi-Cal insurance.



Planned Parenthood center

"If you're single and you're not making very much money—say maybe you're a student," Miss Davis said, "you're eligible for federal Aid For Dependent Children. And even if you don't actually apply for AFDC, if you're eligible for it, you're automatically eligible for Medi-Cal, which covers all expenses incurred by pregnancy. If one of those expenses happens to be that of a therapeutic abortion, that's picked up by Medi-Cal.

"After the abortion, we follow up with questions about how much it cost, who gave it, did they have any problems, what method of birth control they intend to use in the future," Miss Davis said.

"This program certainly hasn't dimmed our faith in birth control, though. There's really a whole incredible series of human problems involved, not the actual efficacy of the birth control method.

"People have quit taking birth control pills because they hear about the side effects and figure they haven't gotten pregnant before and won't get pregnant now.

"Or they don't use a method reliably—like they use condoms but not all the time. Or they practice rhythm wrong," Miss Davis said.

"The most important point with young women is that they tend to ignore the fact they may be pregnant. An abortion absolutely cannot be done after the 20th week and, unlike a lot of other things, an ignored pregnancy will not go away."

Patton's design to save U.S. railroads

By Ed O'Brien

Edwin P. Patton, associate professor of transportation at SF State, noting that railroads have been losing money on passenger service since 1926, has proposed an organization called Trans-America Rail which he believes will "hold the present market and reverse the decline."

According to Patton's scheme, "Trans-America Rail would absorb existing services and offer the public a revamped train system" which would operate independently of the railroads and act "as an intermediary between railroad and passenger."

The company which Patton proposes would own locomotives, cars, stations and maintenance areas. Conductors, porters, stewardesses, dining and lounge personnel and station employees also would be employed directly, by T-AR.

Inter-City Service

Trans-America Rail also would limit its operations to inter-city services—"cities over routes of several hundred miles or more."

The company would not provide local commuter service.

To become a financial success, "the company would have to seek out both private and public investors."

Patton noted that "one of the major reasons" for creating the company is the possibility of significant cost savings which he estimates would amount to $900 million.

The role of local and state government would be crucial in T-AR's development. Government "would be asked for financial assistance in constructing terminals and eliminating dangerous grade crossings," Patton said.

The federal government would play more of a promotional role, which could take several forms both in short and long-term development. The government would be asked to purchase T-AR stocks and bonds, which could be sold later once the company was established, and to provide guaranteed loan funds such as those made available to feeder or local airlines for many years.

To anchor the future success of the new company, Patton believes that the company will "need to make an all-out effort to update and improve basic rail passenger car technology."

Fast Schedule

The new trains must not only be eye-catching and comfortable but more economical than current models, "yet still able to keep fast schedules on the present rail system," Patton said.

At present, two promising possibilities are being readied—Penn Central's "Metroliners," the newest version of intercity rail equipment; and United Aircraft's "Turbotrains," which will run on the New Haven and Canadian National railroads.

Using Canadian National as an example of enthusiastic passenger service promotion, Patton notes that revenue rose from $48 million in 1962 to $84 million in 1967 and that Canadian National officials predict a profitable total passenger operation in the early 1970's.

If the Trans-America Rail idea is feasible, it could well offer Americans, in Patton's words, "a chance to retain and rediscover the advantage of rail travel on a nationwide basis."

Need for cheap housing

Nearly 2,000 married SF State students would move into low-cost on-campus housing if it were available, according to a report released early in April by the Married Student Housing Association.

The eight-page report, "The Care for Married Student Housing at San Francisco State College," was based on a survey conducted by the association during registration last semester.

Of the 63 per cent of the college's 5,411 married students who participated, over half "would live on campus."

The report said, however, that SF State houses less than half of one per cent of its married students.

Married students here inhabit only the 84 units of Gatorville, consisting of four "temporary" World War II structures adjacent to the main parking lot. All units presently are occupied.

The report also said that "many colleges" provide units enough for 10 per cent of their married students.

'Typical'

Nearly 30 per cent of SF State's students are married. The typical married student wishing on-campus housing earns less than $4,000 per year, and 40 per cent of these students have one or more children.

Almost all surveyed students said that they could increase their academic loads and thus graduate sooner if they lived on campus.

The report declared that "now is the time to construct on-campus housing" since the number of married students will increase. The college enrolls a greater percentage of upper and graduate students each semester, with 81.2 per cent of the student population enrolled at those grade levels.

His $4.95 chronicle

Fletcher's thousand-mile California trek

By Art Beeghly

"I was lying awake in my San Francisco apartment one night, when it came to me out of nowhere. What I wanted most in life just then was to walk from one end of California to the other."

This insomnia produced "The Thousand Mile Summer," published by Howell-North Books, ($4.95.)

The author, Colin Fletcher, was born in Wales. Following World War II, he emigrated to Africa and farmed four years in Kenya. His subsequent stint as a hotel clerk there was short—"not my line," he said.

So, Fletcher designed and built a new road over a previously-untamed mountain in Rhodesia. He then returned to England for six months before working his way to western Canada to lay out more roads. In 1956, he moved to San Francisco and worked as a janitor.

Because of his nomadic instinct, it is not surprising that Fletcher followed his whim from March 8 to Sept. 8, 1958. He hiked 1000 miles along the eastern California, from Mexico to Oregon.

Fletcher's journey is vividly described and his perception so keen that the reader exalts in Fletcher's odyssey and longs that he could have joined him.

Fletcher talks of the desert: "It is hard to say why virgin desert looks so clean. Partly, I suppose, because the sun has purged it. Partly because your eye seems to pierce to the heart of everything. Every wrinkle of a distant escarpment stands out so clear and close that you want to run your hand over it and feel the roughness."

Polished Writing

Each phrase of Fletcher's writing is polished almost like diamonds: "A light wind sandpapered the lake. Beyond the river, rock pinnacles mounted one above the other in colossal anarchy . . . snowbanks perspired in the sun."

Most of the book consists of living passages about the countryside. But occasionally, excitement races through his work, as if it were a James Bond episode.

Fletcher sums up both his and the reader's pleasure of his walk: "I saw quite clearly that what mattered in the walk were the simple things—snow and vivid lights and sharp-grained bobcat tracks.

"When at last I walked on, I found I was feeling sorry for any man who was not free to abandon whatever futility detained him and walk away into the desert morning with a pack on his back."

A FAST, COMFORTABLE COMMUTE

By Dan Giesin

Students living in the East Bay soon will commute to school faster and in a more comfortable fashion.

The Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system, a high-speed rail network serving the communities of the San Francisco Bay Area, is set for completion in 1972.

The San Francisco portion of BART will travel beneath Market to Van Ness, continuing beneath Mission Street to the Daly City city limits.

The Civic center station at Van Ness and Market will unload people travelling to SF State, connecting them to Municipal Railway lines "L," "M," [illegible] "K which will travel underground up Market, enter the Twin Peaks Tunnel, and emerge at West Portal Station, continuing on their present routes.

Passengers using the system will travel at a top speed of 80 mph with an average speed of 50 mph, including stops. The waiting period will be short—a minimum of 90 seconds between trains with typical station stops lasting only 20 seconds.

For example, a student commuting from Berkeley to SF State using the AC Transit and the Muni takes about 90 minutes to arrive here. But using BART and the Muni, he will spend only about 40 minutes travelling during peak traffic periods.

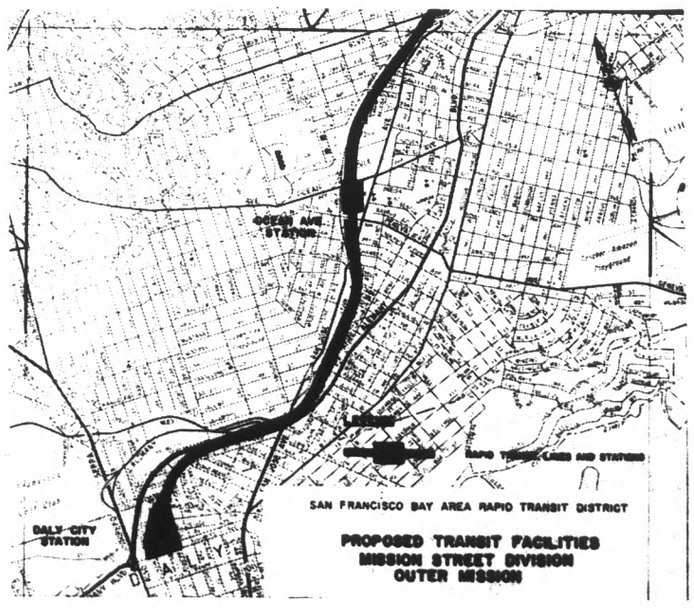
Fares Stay 'Same'

Fares will not differ much, however. Presently, the cost from Berkeley to SF State is 65 cents. The fare on BART, at present costs, will be about 70 cents, Muni fare included.

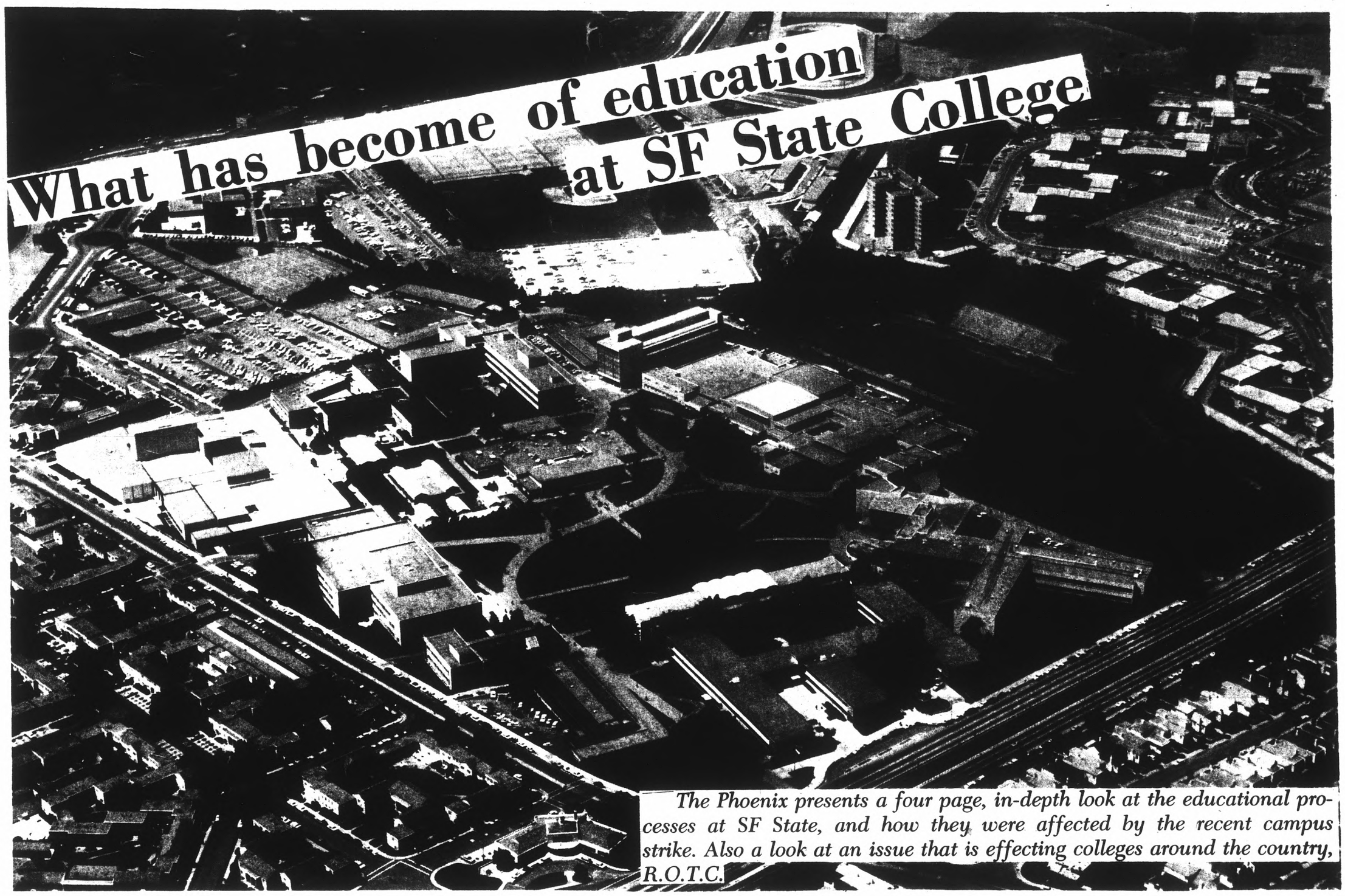
BART will be completely automated, with computers programming the trains' speed, stops and starts, and distances between trains. BART will be the first fully automatic rapid transit system in the world. The entire automated "package" is referred to as Automatic Train Control, or ATC.

An on-board attendant can respond to emergency situations, including moving the train by manual control in the event of an ATC failure. He also can monitor the track from his station in the cab.

BART will follow the "region's natural transportation corridors along existing highway and railroad rights-of-way," say spokesmen. The system will follow routes separated from all other traffic by subways and surface and aerial lines. Thirty-three stations, each spaced about two miles apart, will serve residents of Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco Counties.



Proposed BART route in outer S.F.



The Phoenix presents a four page, in-depth look at the educational processes at SF State, and how they were affected by the recent campus strike. Also a look at an issue that is effecting colleges around the country, R.O.T.C.

Photo by Joe Diaz

PHOENIX

Black Studies Department finally a reality in fall

By Jim Lamb

The Black Studies Department, a focal point of recriminations, riot, and rhetoric the past year, will finally become a reality in September.

Don Garrity, vice president of academic affairs, said firm offers are being made to potential faculty and that the problems of physical space and equipment for the new department are being worked out.

With respect to a School of Ethnic Studies, Garrity said the projected plan is to have a set of course offerings in the fall, but that it would not be possible to have a fully approved degree program by that time.

"Program planning is going on in the areas of native American and Asian American studies," he said. "Then when we have the projected degree program finalized, it will be necessary to form an interim committee for hiring, retention, and tenure. However, we have not yet been able to ascertain whether there will be sufficient student interest to support a full degree program in ethnic studies," Garrity said.

31 Classes

The projected black studies program includes 31 courses, but the number of these to be offered in the fall will depend on how many of the 11.3 faculty positions can be filled, Garrity said.

"The responsibility of the hiring, retention, and tenure committee," he said, "is to insure that we obtain the best people to fill these positions."

Joe White, dean of undergraduate studies, who has the responsibility to carry out the projected program, said the new department would offer as many of the 31 courses as possible after taking into consideration the interests and the capabilities of both the faculty and the students concerned.

Under the circumstances, a firm schedule of fall courses probably will not be available until just prior to the start of the new school year in September.

Blacks And Whites

White said the HRT committee was interviewing both blacks and whites to fill the eight full-time positions available. "Our primary concern, though," he said, "is to find people who can best project the black experience. To do this, we need people who can combine theory and actual practical experience."

The department has received two acceptances for faculty positions and expects a few more before the end of this semester. The remaining 3.3 positions, White said, will be filled with part-time faculty people.

Both the courses and the programs will be open "unequivocally to all students in the college who meet the prerequisites which may be established," Garrity said. "The same rules apply in the Black Studies Department as ap-

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AS fees reduced to $1

By Steve Houze

Students next semester will enjoy reduced registration fees because of the troubles facing the Associated Students government.

The drop in the ten dollar student activity fee was predicted by Glenn Smith, vice president of administrative and business affairs.

"I am expecting the chancellor to offer a student activity fee reduced to one dollar," Smith said.

The change resulted from the administration's recommendation to state college chancellor Glenn Dumke that the fee be reduced.

Smith explained that the administration's decision was "based on the fact that the AS is not providing services to the student body and that the student should not be required to pay the fee."

Smith also said that the freeze situation on AS funds will probably continue through the fall semester since the AS trial is not scheduled until November.

Trial Date Remains

"If they (AS government) had made an effort the trial could have been sooner and students might have had an active government for the fall," Smith said.

The dollar fee will be given to the Bank of America to pay for the receivership and AS maintenance costs. However, the registration (tuition) fees will increase five dollars for full time students.

Smith said the State College Board of Trustees made the decision in January "to increase revenue and to meet the expanding costs of education."

Students will continue to pay the College Union fee, though no building plan has been approved by the trustees.

SF State will never be the same again

Following is an interpretive story by Phoenix reporter John Davidson on the effect of this year of turmoil on the educational process at SF State.

For more than four months San Francisco State College was the cradle of the "mother strike." From this tiny 94 acres of square-faced, characterless buildings a revolution spread outward to infect the entire nation's educational system.

And SF State will never be the same.

"The most liberal institution in the west," as it has been regarded by some, has been forced into the role of a grand educational experiment as the result of the strike. It has been stamped as the forerunner of change.

If SF State succeeds in incorporating new educational concepts into its structure, other colleges will follow.

If it fails, everyone will be watching.

The strike has forced this school to reassess its educational values. It has challenged this college to be, in a word, "relevant."

'Relevancy' Key

Relevancy was the key to black and third world student demands for separate ethnic schools. It was the force behind creation of student departmental caucuses and committees for curriculum change following the strike.

It is the riddle to which administrators, faculty members and students must find a solution if this college is ever to return to peaceful functioning.

To some, the task appears to be hopeless.

A number of instructors have resigned—most of them pessimistic about the future of SF State. It is believed that others will follow at the end of this semester, when contracts come up for renewal.

Jordan Churchill, who was the chairman of the Philosophy Department and dean of the School of Humanities between 1963-66, is one who is calling it quits.

"I was disturbed that those in authority had little understanding of what they were doing educationally," he said in his resignation statement.

Disenchantment

David Freeman, associate professor of psychology here for nearly 20 years, felt moved enough to mail his letter of resignation to the editor of Saturday Review to openly express his disenchantment.

"With each increasing year I have observed a consistent decline of emphasis upon teaching," he said. "Promotions and recognition come not to those who are outstanding as teachers, but to those willing to sit tirelessly through meetings that begin in confusion and end in despair."

The task of shoring up the faculty falls on several top administrators, among them Earl Jones, assistant executive vice president.

"In 1954 we used to have rooms full of applications," he said. "But since the strike it is difficult to induce new instructors to come here.

"This state used to be the most sympathetic toward education, but it is now the least," Jones said.

Don Garrity, dean of academic affairs, echoed Jones' sentiments.

Uncertainty

"Instructors are uncertain in which direction the school is going. The question of what kind of institution we'll have in the future is up for grabs," he said.

All administrators agree that the school will have to come up with more money if it is to alleviate the problems.

"Money plays a large role in drawing faculty members," according to Don Castleberry, dean of the graduate division. "We're not competitive now in salaries."

And the lack of money is the biggest threat to new programs being created as a result of the strike, as well as old programs.

"We have, and are creating, outstanding innovative programs that are being threatened by a shortage of money," Garrity said.

Perhaps the key man in generating more money for SF

Continued On Page 2A

'It seems that the trouble is over'

By Anne Stefan

And a miserable time was had by all. There are few students that would dispute the fact that last semester was hell.

Happily, however, this semester took a turn for the better. Students questioned as to how this semester progressed for them had various comments.

Charles Yoshioka, senior business major: "After the strike was settled, things went as expected. We ate in the dining halls (dorm), which was great, mainly because someone else cooked our meals and washed the dishes we used. It was a hassle cooking our meals in the dorm.

"It seems to me that the trouble is over. But it is really hard to say for how long. A lot relies on those of us who really want an education and those who want immediate change."

Continued On Page 2A

Statement from the editor

When will this madness end?

When will the madness end?

We have seen it at SF State, at Stanford, at Harvard, at Columbia, and now at Berkeley—all over the world we have seen it. The demonstrations, the rallies, the clashes with police . . . suddenly the dates and names blur into bewilderment, dejection and wonder.

It is clear now that the mob scenes—particularly on America's campuses—are caused by something much more fundamental than concern about Vietnam and the racial problem. While these weigh heavily on the minds of most Americans, more and more of the young are delving into the issues after the fact. The massive demonstrations and street scenes are becoming more spontaneous than preconceived.

At the same time, weapons used by law enforcement authorities to quell these disturbances are more extreme than ever, as shown in Berkeley this week when tear gas and shotguns were used.

The roots of the trouble lie with two opposing life styles, one already established but being overtaken by the changing times, and the other new and full of uncertainty. The old have faith in the present system of government. It was a system they helped bolster by their hard work at their careers to gain status and security. Confident that they have given the young all the comforts and opportunities needed for happiness, the old do not understand why the young rebel.

But the young, gifted with material security, take that security for granted and value other things. They confront moral issues anew, shunning the strict codes their parents obeyed, and living loose and open to new ideas.

As a consequence of this difference in philosophy, the young often shock the old by taking action more on the basis of emotion than cool, rational thought. The old acknowledge formality, procedure, diplomacy; the young do not.

Contrary to popular terminology, the real "revolution" is taking place among the majority of young people in a daily, thorough transition in all areas of American morality—love, sex, religion, etc.

The transition is so radical and all-encompassing that it is getting out of control both of those who are caught up in it and those who are confused by it. We wonder whether America will go up in smoke or survive its transition toward an uncertain future.

—Steve Toomajian

It seems the trouble is over

Continued From Page 1A

Angela Coscarelli, senior in political science: "I was surprised at how quiet this part of the semester has been. It seems strange after last semester to go to classes as usual. It seems that all we went through had no effect at all."

"We might have trouble next semester with the newer students who weren't here last semester. The rest of us have been exhausted over the whole thing this semester.

"I do hope they find another way to express their protests, rather than a strike."

Paul Gregorio, psychology graduate: "It's been a good semester. It's been busy. More went on than I expected.

"Actually it's been just a hang-on-semester, a non-thinking semester."

Larry Gissible, senior in sociology: "Things turned out better than I expected. The trouble is not over."

Dan Levine, English sophomore: "For one thing, I think there should be more teacher-student relationships. I like to get to know my teachers on a friendly basis. I think this is important.

"The old mode of having a professor in front of the class lecturing is outdated."

Anonymous psychology student: "Frankly, I was more impressed with education at the downtown center where I was last semester. Things here are very hang-loose.

"There is a pall on campus, probably due to the strike. There is a general apathy generated in classes. There's just no spirit. I don't know if it was like this last semester or not.

"I think many things could be done to improve the atmosphere and to get the campus to hang together more. This campus needs more spice. Having Joan Baez here was a groovy thing."

It will never be the same again

Continued From Page 1A

State is S.I. Hayakawa, the semanticist-turned-acting president, who, according to a recent poll, is the most popular man in the state.

'Donation'

Hayakawa managed to wangle a "donation" out of his millionaire friend Charles Stone during the strike, but has had difficulty getting any more funds.

The problem is that monied interests are generally conservative and unwilling to give funds to an institution with so blemished a record as SF State.

Hayakawa himself has admitted that "I'm having difficulty transferring my popularity to the school."

Hayakawa is also running into difficulties in trying to squeeze more money out of the economy-minded State Legislature.

The Legislature since Governor Ronald Reagan took office has increased funding of the 19-school state college system only slightly. Enrollment, on the other hand, has skyrocketed.

Punitive Legislation

The Legislature appears to be more interested in curbing unrest on college campuses than providing funds. Out of 80 bills before the Legislature, for example, not one is aimed at alleviating the financial crisis of the state's colleges.

Reagan's administration, while glossing over financial problems, has instead concentrated on more "balanced" staffing of state college faculties, i.e. hiring more "conservative" instructors.

The uncertain educational future of SF State has affected students perhaps most of all.

A number of students, like their faculty counterparts, have abandoned the institution. Enrollment dropped 2,000 from the fall to spring semesters.

On the other hand, a wave of departmental reform has hit the campus since the strike. Students are expressing more interest in departmental affairs and policy making.

Departmental Activism

Students in the Speech Department have organized to formulate a new departmental policy that may eventually "rejuvenate the curriculum" of their department.

Similar student groups have sprung up in the English, Chemistry, Biology, Radio-TV and Journalism Departments.

The strike, as one member of the French Forum said, "instilled in us the concept of control over what we want to study—the concept of relevancy."

The strike has had its damaging effects on students, though—particularly those involved in the "hut programs" like Experimental College.

The hut programs have long been concerned with the relevancy of education at this campus and have attempted to provide a solution through their programs.

During the strike the state attorney general's office froze all Associated Students funds, which meant that all AS-funded programs (like Experimental College) were left without money.

Black Studies

The strike also proved damaging to the fledgling Black Studies Department.

At the outset of the strike the administration was prepared to begin a limited black studies program to be formed from then existing black studies courses.

But black professors, principally Nathan Hare, refused to submit a program for the department until all strike issues had been settled.

Late in February Hayakawa announced that "there would not be a degree program in black studies" because "black deans and professors refused to put in a program."

Hare himself was removed as chairman of the department following his disrupting of Hayakawa's address to the faculty early in the semester. Hayakawa said a special committee would appoint a new chairman to get the department going next semester.

Despite the beneficial or adverse effects the strike had on the educational process at this college, the fact remains that it will never again be the same.

SF State must move forward—exploring untried methods, breaking from the past—or the unrest that has rocked the campus will continue.

New math

To help solve the frustrations of the masses, the Math Department will provide a new, experimental course on the computer, its origin and purpose, starting next semester.

The course will not require any prerequisites.

The anger of student dissent, activism...

By Bruce Campbell

In 1955, Harvard educator Robert Ulrich despaired that, "except in rare instances, education has been the handmaid of power rather than the conscience of humanity."

In 1969, the rhetoric of Ulrich's despair has turned into the anger of student activism.

The university has not only been attacked as a "knowledge factory," but also as a research center for the development of nuclear and germ warfare. Such centers have included Berkeley, Columbia, Harvard and Stanford—all the so-called "Ivory Towers."

Reacting as a conscience to this colossal accumulation of power—of defense contracts, ROTC and big business control of the university systems—a loose coalition of students and faculty have repeatedly opposed such circumstances through sit-ins, demonstrations and the outright destruction of property.

The tax-paying public, abetted by politicians, has frequently viewed these outbursts with an uncomprehending horror, believing a communist-anarchist conspiracy exists in the groves of academia.

Harvard Nobel Prize winner George Wald perhaps brings a little more precision to student frustrations: "Unless we can be surer than we now are that this generation has a future, nothing else matters," he said.

"It's not good enough to give it tender, loving care, to supply it with breakfast foods, to buy it expensive educations. Those things don't mean anything unless this generation has a future. And we're not sure that it does."

A growing number of students have rejected the university as being separate from society, and have used the Vietnam War, the misery of the cities and black nationalism in America to underscore what poet Archibald MacLeish recently described in a Berkeley speech as the "diminishment of the idea of man."

Within the context of Wald's and MacLeish's concern, the SF State student strike was a violent thrust toward what radicals call a "new humanism." To many students, the 15 strike demands were only an index to an inarticulate mass of frustrations toward the educational system and society.

Bill Steffins, a creative writing major, believes that "the whole society and its schools are sick . . . I can't even describe it. Going on strike was a feeble way to express my resentment, but it was the only sane way open to me."

For numerous reasons, a majority of SF State's students apparently opposed the strike.

"I guess I'm part of the silent majority," said one marketing major. "The only reason I'm going to this school is because I followed a girl up here from Los Angeles. I know there's lots of stuff wrong with the world, but I don't think I can help until I get a job and get out into society."

In a sense the student and teacher strike was an effort to unite conscience with power, as many students passionately believed. The violence was considered an inevitable factor to such a union.

Central to student protest education is the belief that the university is a "factory" designed to mass-produce automatons and program them for specific functions in society.

Peter Shapiro, editor of "Open Process" and a frequent critic of American education, quoted a statement made by Board of Trustees Chairman Theodore Meriam in an address to a Phi Beta Kappa Society meeting; "Major industrial forces," Meriam said, "must regard the California state college system as a major source of four-year college-trained products. Industry is beginning to utilize these products."

A current example of this mentality is a report by Stanford professor Frederick Terman, entitled "A Study of Engineering Education in California."

Terman, a friend of Assistant Secretary of Defense David Packard, compiled the report for the Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE)—a governor-appointed group which determines enrollment, reviews the budget and approves capital outlay in California's system of higher education.

Because of its small size, Terman has recommended that the SF State engineering department be phased out if it doesn't grow by 1971.

In the opinion of SF State engineering professor Art Heers, "Terman's philosophy is tailored to the military industrial complexion of the state. SF State has no room for growth, and the city doesn't attract big industry, and so we're considered useless."

SF State is really the black sheep . . .

"Terman's all hot on graduate work, and intensive specialization," Heers said. "He doesn't see any value in our engineering program, which is general and broad. Terman never talks about quality—just numbers and statistics."

Indeed, an examination of CCHE publications reveals a collection of statistics which include "cost-per-student computations," "chronological history of MS degree production" and "direct instruction cost per student credit hour of individual curricula."

Frustration

The frustration many students feel over big business' control of society was characterized in a recent argument concerning poverty presented by a Black Students Union member in the commons:

"I'll tell you how to end poverty," the black youth shouted. "First you go to Ford Motor Company and shoot the board of directors. And then you go to U.S. Steel and Dow Chemical and you shoot them. And then you shoot Standard Oil and go right on down the line. . . That's how you end poverty."

Many people, however, feel no frustration with the educational system and resent the growth of student power.

Bernard Alpert, Acting Dean of the School of Business, recently complained in San Francisco Business magazine that protesting students "have convinced the newspapers and even administrators that there is such a thing as students' rights. Actually, only citizens can lay claim to rights, students have no additional rights."

SF State has long been hailed as an exception to the state college norm. A creative liberal arts program, a struggling Experimental College and many other features have raised it above other institutions.

But with the approval of Title 5 by the State College Board of Trustees, the disruption of Associated Students funds and the repressive political winds blowing across campus, things may be changing.

"SF State is really a black sheep in the system," Shapiro said. "Students aren't moving through the college fast enough to suit the Trustees. . . And I think it's clear the state colleges have outlived their economic usefulness—they're losing too much money and have become a liability—I think the business interests have decided to starve them out."

In the opinion of Open Process editor Peter Shapiro, "the spirit of SF State has been killed."

"Things really depressed me after the strike was over and I went back to class in a bad mood. You could see all these teachers trying so hard to be relevant."

And the solution to the overall problems?

"We're going to have to find some way to communicate with the taxpayers," Shapiro said, "and make them realize that students aren't to blame for all their troubles."

As MacLeish phrased it in his Berkeley speech:

"Without the belief in man the university is a contradiction of terms. The business of the university is education at its highest possible level and the business of education at its highest possible level is the relation of men to their lives."

The 'degradation' of ROTC

By Marc Clarkson

HARVARD, APRIL 21: Several hundred students, led by Students for a Democratic Society, forced their way into University Hall, ejected the dean and chained the doors in protest of the university's ROTC program.

CORNELL, MAY 7: Some 200 white militants harassed an ROTC class, painted a Navy practice gun, and later left in threat of arrest.

At Stanford, Columbia, Yale, Dartmouth, Purdue, Boston and many other universities and colleges, ROTC either has been degraded or has been under threat by anti-military students who want to end the program which stems from the National Defense Act of 1916.

At SF State, Air Force Major William Williamson sits behind a tidy desk in his large, air-conditioned office on the first floor of the Psychology Building. The AFROTC commander sips black coffee from a stars and stripes cup and doesn't foresee any protests.

There is no reason for him to feel this way.

Major William Williamson

Votes

Last May students voted 1,505-892 and the Academic Senate voted 25-4 to terminate the ROTC contract. Following a "teach-in" led by SDS and Third World Liberation Front students, the faculty met in referendum and favored ROTC 2,702-2,018, so the program remained.

In fall, ROTC opposition renewed amid the issue of on-campus recruitment. However, ROTC opposition petered out and never regained strength as the BSU-TWLF strike replaced it as the dominant campus issue.

But, according to SDS leader Alex Forman, "the ROTC issue might come to the forefront in the fall."

"Last semester's strikes have left many students tired. Reaction has caused many to avoid further confrontations for fear of arrest.

"However, ridding this campus of Rotcee must be pursued. Next semester is not soon enough."

TWLF leader Hari Dillon agreed with Forman, adding that ROTC "feeds the military arm of American imperialism. To kick it off the campuses would help third world peoples throughout the world."

Dillon and Forman said the military would be crippled without ROTC.

Commissions

More than 20,000 ROTC cadets are commissioned as officers from 333 U.S. colleges each year. The corps produces more than 50 per cent of the officers for the Army, Navy and Air Force. Some 150,000 are enrolled in ROTC programs.

The first to contradict the ROTC opponents would be Major Williamson.

"Remove ROTC and what might you see? Regional military academies springing up across the country and producing a military elite to meet the service's demand for officers. There you have a 'military mind,' which we don't find it in the U.S. military today."

ROTC is the best insurance of producing an annual quota of civilian-oriented, liberal-minded officers, he said.

He did not mention the 150 schools, many in conservative belts, waiting for ROTC units.

Williamson says the SF State AFROTC, Aerospace Studies, provides a "liberal training ground."

The college's ROTC unit occupies five offices and is staffed by two officers, including Williamson. Thirty-three students, or cadets, are enrolled in the two-year program which provides 12 units.

"There is no war training here," Williamson said. The program includes aerospace studies, leadership training, and military history.

Program

"The program stresses interpersonal communications, and personnel and resource management," he said.

He said the program gives educational, not technical training. The cadets receive technical training at military schools after graduation.

Williamson is an ROTC graduate with a master's degree in business. He served 14 years in the Air Force before becoming commander here last fall.

Williamson said there is no major or minor in Aerospace Studies. The students enrolled represent 17 majors, including art, music, engineering, botany, math, psychology, history and radio and communication.

Some 13 cadets, upon graduation, will be commissioned as second lieutenants on June 14.

One is Donald Strickland, a 21-year-old psychology major.

Strickland joined the program because of a yearn for flying, and if he had to serve the country, he "would rather serve it as an officer."

"Many students and faculty get a one-sided view of the ROTC through the anti-military organizations," he said. "What results is that some students don't even think of us as people, but as cadets."

Cadet Bruce Cooper, also a senior in psychology, was "astonished" at the misconceptions many students apparently have of the corps.

Training

"I heard some students say, 'They train them how to use machine guns down there and how to march.'

"This is entirely untrue. We have no combat training, and we only suit up once a week. Even that may be phased out soon," Cooper said.

He said most cadets are doves, not hawks as many students believe.

Cooper said he joined ROTC "because it was a good way to delay the draft and a very good way to ensure finishing graduate school."

An argument against ROTC is that the average enrollment of 33 indicates that not enough students are interested in the program.

Major Williamson claimed that "more than 150" students apply for Aerospace Studies each semester.

But after a screening process, including an Air Force Officers Qualifying Test (AFOQT), the service's equivalent of SAT, a thorough physical, and an interview by the major, only about 35 cadet hopefuls remain.

The attachment size is limited by the number of officers and by unit facilities. The unit's space was cut in half following the May protests.

Many ROTC attachments number several hundred, most of these units supporting four-year programs.

The only other California state colleges with ROTC are Fresno, San Diego, and San Jose. Each has a two-year program and graduates slightly more cadets than SF State.

Cooper said many factions oppose ROTC because "they would like to see no military bed at all."

"Not needing a military is ideal," Cooper added, "but I don't think it is realistic in our society. Look at the Paris Peace talks!"

The SF State AFROTC squadron recently held its annual Spring Military Ball at Hamilton Air Force Base. Besides dinner and dancing, many national and squadron awards were given outstanding cadets.

An AFROTC plan to militarize the women

By Anne Stefan

Twelve women will participate in the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program on an experimental basis beginning this summer—not at SF State.

"Once selected, the women will take their field training at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base in South Carolina," according to Major William Williamson, professor of aerospace studies.

"In the fall they will enter the AFROTC program at one of four universities as students pursuing a commission," Williamson said.

The pilot program will be at Auburn, Drake, Ohio State, and East Carolina Universities.

"In general, the women will undergo the same education and training as the men in all aspects of the AFROTC program," Williamson said.

"The only differences will be that they aren't required to meet the same physical qualifications and they won't go into the flying program after graduation," he said.

"Classes and training will be entirely coed," he said.

Criteria

Participants in the pilot study will be selected on the basis of four criteria: academic accomplishment, score on the Air Force Officers Qualifying Test (AFOQT), physical profile, and general overall participation.

"To be eligible for AFROTC the women will have to pass the same mental aptitude test (AFOQT) as the men and if they pass, they qualify for summer training camp," Williamson said.

"Women have participated indirectly for many years and have been commissioned through other programs, so that it seems appropriate that they be eligible for AFROTC."

At the present time, there are no plans to have the AFROTC program open to women at SF State. Nonetheless, SF State coeds expressed their feelings as to whether they would consider joining AFROTC should the opportunity arise.

'No'

Joi Koehn: "Not unless I got drafted."

Patsy Ruth Wheatley: "No. I would definitely not join the ROTC. The entire military service should be for those who feel this is where they could actualize themselves best. It should be no place where you go to escape the draft or fill any military duty for this country."

Carolyn Wodrick: "No, first of all I have absolutely no interest and no desire to be involved in the military establishment in any way. Second, I don't feel the military has any place on campus. I think the military should provide their own facilities for ROTC on their own installations."

Shirley Wong: "No. I wouldn't join the ROTC. I'm not a boy. Girls interested, go ahead—it's your life."

Legislators refuse to control funds

SACRAMENTO (AP)—An Assembly subcommittee refused Monday to approve a bill which would clamp down on the use of student funds by state college auxiliary organizations.

Sen. John L. Harmer, R-Glendale, was unable to muster enough votes in the Assembly Education subcommittee on educational environment, and the Senate-passed measure was taken under submission.

The proposal would, in part, require auxiliary organizations to have their books audited each year, limit their spending of funds, set up college custodians with control over such funds and require state college presidents to approve the organizations' budgets.

Harmer contended his bill was needed in view of recent reports of flagrant misuse of funds by certain student organizations and by some members within them.

New residence hall 'ready by September'

By Ed O'Brien

That huge, concrete residence hall that students pass daily on their way to the parking pits will be ready for occupancy in September.

The new, 15-story dormitory will be more self-regulating than either Mary Ward or Merced Halls. It will include arts and crafts rooms, photography dark rooms, lounges, libraries, lecture halls anda drugstore.

Or, as George Changaris, on-campus housing director, said, it will amount to a "college union within a residence hall."

Prices for dorm space next fall in Mary Ward and Merced Hall will remain at their present level of $530 per semester for a double and $570 for a single.

Students applying to the new residence hall will have a choice of a single, double room, or suite. Price is $570 for the single room and $600 for the double room and suite.

For all dorms, the price will include and cover the cost of room and board, associated student fees, phone service in each room and emergency health service.

According to Changaris, there are "many more applicants than we have room for."

However, he noted that many seeking dorm space will not be admitted to the college, which will allow many of the residence hall applications to be filled. All applications will be taken on a first-come, first-serve basis, he said.

Mary Ward and Merced Halls are presently filled to only 63 per cent capacity.

Changaris pointed out, however, that low occupancy level was due "largely" because only 25 new students were admitted to the college in the spring semester whereas "there are usually several hundred" for the dorms to draw upon.

Changaris will resign from his post as housing director at the end of this semester. He cited "constant bureaucratic struggles" with Sacramento as his reason for "stepping down."

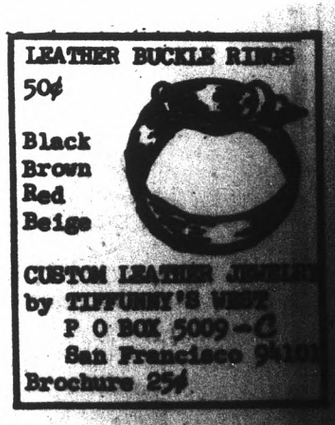
"Students think that they're up against a bureaucracy with us, but what they don't realize is that we're up against an even bigger, more intransigent bureaucracy in Sacramento," he said.

Changaris believes that "much progress" has been made in the area of local governance for the dorms. There are no more "lock-out" regulations and each hall now decides upon "visiting" hours.

See the fabulous Oakland A's this summer. Forget about urban turmoil, love life, and travelling in Europe. Thrill to the Grass Valley Gazelle, Beep Beep, Lew Lew, Jumbo, Blue Moon, Catfish, Roofer, Greenie, Dobber, Bango and all the rest of the gang along with Monte and Big Al.

Don't wait! By September, the Coliseum will be sold out for the World Series and the Giants will be crying for mercy.

OAKLAND A'S ALL THE WAYS!



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Dumke: progress being made

Following is a statement by Glenn Dumke, chancellor of the state colleges, sent to the presidents, faculties, academic adminsitrations and staffs of the state colleges. The statement is presented here to give students an opportunity to evaluate Dumke's views.

While tensions do remain, progress has been made in solving some of the problems which have caused those tensions this past year.

For example, black or Afro-American studies programs have been reviewed and approved for three campuses; four other proposals are currently being reviewed by this office. In addition, an estimated 43,000 students received $31.5 million in federal, state, and other financial aid during 1968-69. Next year it is likely that 20 per cent of our regularly enrolled students will be receiving financial aid as we continue to encourage, develop, and obtain funding to provide scholarships, grants-in-aid, loans, out-of-state tuition waivers, etc. The trustees designated the Educational Opportunity Program as a "very high priority" project, and voted to resubmit, in that the governor's budget did not provide funds for the EOP, our original augmentation request for more than $2.4 million.

There are other examples. Under our admission by exception rule, the number of socio-economic disadvantaged students admitted to the California state colleges has increased from 316 in the fall of 1967 to 1,707 students last fall. . .

In reviewing the situation of the past year, an item of particular concern to me is the feedback I receive that, in some minds on campus, the Board of Trustees and the chancellor's office somehow are not seen as presenting the colleges and their problems and needs to the public strongly enough; that this office, in particular, is not a sufficiently vociferous champion of the campuses—of the faculties and the students—that it ought to be.

Here, surely, is an example of a "communications gap."

I ask your assistance in projecting the following sample selection of facts from the record of the past few months.

* The trustees and my office have taken a strong position in support of faculty salaries and fringe benefits as well as having taken a strong stand in support of sabbatical leaves and faculty research. In this regard, the board resolved to resubmit and vigorously pursue its entire original request for a 16.6 per cent salary and fringe benefit increase for all instructional and instructional-related classes. Following our original request, the Coordinating Council for Higher Education recommended a 9 per cent increase, including a 3.8 per cent fringe benefit package. The Governor's proposed budget calls for a 5 per cent salary increase with no fringe benefit increase.

* The trustees also agreed not only to resubmit the request for $5 million for faculty research, but to support the chancellor's office request for special legislation to reinstate the deleted funds.

* The trustees and I consistently have taken a strong position in recommending that the joint doctoral program be expanded, and most recently that the Joint Doctoral Program in Ecology between San Diego State College and the University of California, Riverside, be approved. The purpose of this is not to overextend ourselves, or "breakout" of the *Master Plan.* Rather it is to demonstrate clearly that despite our teaching mission, we are equal to the best in scholarly competence.

* The revisions of the auxiliary organization provisions of *Title 5* represent a concerted effort on our part to protect the interests of faculty, students, and administrators alike—by insuring the right of auxiliary organizations to continue to operate and "to perform their vital services for the colleges" responsibly, in accordance with state laws.

. . . And, with regard to those who call for "student participation **now**," it can be noted that we in the California state colleges are leaders in incorporating students into academic governance. As examples, students are represented at the Board of Trustees meetings, and, at two colleges today, students are represented on the presidential selection committees.

. . . As my mail continues to indicate, the public is not pleased with much of what it sees. It sees, first of all, a very expensive operation in which costs are increasing significantly. It also sees disorder on campuses throughout the world.

. . . the fact is that more than 75 separate bills dealing with control of campus disorders currently are pending in the two houses of the California Legislature.

. . . to insure that we face the issues which seem to have kept us from communicating as well as we should have in the past, the trustees and I have established a new broad-based standing committee to determine and resolve those issues. The committee will include representatives from the board itself, my office, college presidents, the faculty, and the students.

I hope from the foregoing, and from the many indications evident in our contacts as we carry on the business of providing superior educational opportunities within the California state colleges, you will see my office as recognizing the need for our close cooperation in assuring a proper academic atmosphere. I hope, as well, that you will help gain understanding of the fact that the Board of Trustees and I recognize our dual role in meeting our responsibilities: championing the California state colleges to the public and serving the public as its executors in carrying out its desire for the finest system of higher education possible.

COMING

Final Examination Schedule

JUNE 2-10

All sections of English 4 and English 100 will hold final examinations on Monday, June 2, 1969, 8:00-10:00 a.m.

Class Scheduled at:	Examination Date	Time
8:10 MWF	Wednesday, June 4	8:30-10:30
8:10 T TH	Friday, June 6	8:30-10:30
9:10 MWF	Monday, June 9	8:30-10:30
9:10 T TH 9:35 T TH	Tuesday, June 3	8:30-10:30
10:10 MWF	Monday, June 2	10:30-12:30
10:10 T TH	Thursday, June 5	8:30-10:30
11:10 MWF	Monday, June 9	11:30-1:30
11:00 T TH	Tuesday, June 3	11:30-1:30
12:10 MWF	Wednesday, June 4	11:30-1:30
12:10 T TH 12:35 T TH	Friday, June 6	11:00-1:00
1:10 MWF	Thursday, June 5	11:30-1:30
1:10 T TH	Friday, June 6	1:30-3:30
2:10 MWF	Thursday, June 5	2:30-4:30
2:00 T TH	Tuesday, June 3	2:30-4:30
3:10 MWF	Wednesday, June 4	2:30-4:30
3:10 T TH 3:35 T TH	Monday, June 9	2:30-4:30
4:10 MWF	Monday, June 2	4:00-6:00
4:10 T TH	Friday, June 6	4:00-6:00

* CLASSES MEETING DAILY will hold final examinations at the same time as classes meeting at the same hour on M-W-F.

* LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING CLASSES will hold final examinations during the period of June 2-10, on regularly scheduled meeting days.

The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned.

W. B. Yeats

Campus police have added sidearms to their arsenal of security precautions.

Members of the 14-man campus force, headed by Wayne Beery, carry the guns only at night. They have been instructed not to use them unless there is extreme danger to life, according to Beery.

The decision to issue the guns was made by President S. I. Hayakawa at the request of Executive Vice President Frank Dollard.

The campus police each have had 40 hours of training in the use of guns with the SF Police Department, Dollard said.

However, the security force is badly understaffed, Beery said. The men must make their patrols alone.

In order to alleviate the shortage, the college must apply to the state college system to obtain the money needed, according to Dollard.

Summer session student to pay for proposed College Union fund

By Jeff Tucker

A "student body center" fee toward the proposed College Union building will be charged to students attending SF State this summer.

Students attending B and H sessions must pay $5 toward the College Union fund, in addition to the regular $22.50 per unit tuition rate. Those attending session C must pay a $3 fee toward the new building.

Also on the rate schedule is a "student body card" fee, which may be reduced from varied amounts for the different sessions to a standardized $1.

Many students question the validity of the fees, especially after last fall's rejection of architect Moshe Safdie's design for an untra-modern College Union building by the State College Board of Trustees.

Union Council

Safdie was comissioned by the Associated Students with the approval of the College Union Council. Subsequently, the AS paid Safdie $100,000 from its funds set aside for the College Union.

In February, all AS funds were frozen by the Superior Court, including the remaining $100,000 allocated for the new building. That money, along with other AS funds, has been put into a receivership at the Bank of America pending the court's decision in the case.

So even if Chancellor Glenn Dumke announces a reducation in student body card fees for the summer, any funds collected will go into the frozen AS receivership.

Dean Parnell, administrative assistant in business affairs, said, "A court decision probably won't come until the middle of next semester, and meanwhile, the summer students won't be getting anything for their money."

Reserve Fund

Yet Parnell pointed out that the fees are needed in summer "to cover the operation of reduced college programs and to build up a reserve fund for new AS officers to work with in coming semesters."

As for the College Union building, he sees the chief problem, not as a lack of AS funds, but in the dispute over building plans between the College Union Council, Moshe Safdie, and the trustees.

SUMMER REGISTRATION SCHEDULE

Registration and payment of fees (except students who have registered by mail) will take place in the Gym on the following dates:

SESSION A—ALL STUDENTS Monday, June 16, 1969	8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.
SESSION B—ALPHABETICALLY BY LAST NAME Saturday, June 21, 1969	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Late Registration: June 24, 25, 26, 27, 1969 Registrar's Office, Ad 156	8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
SESSION C—ALL STUDENTS	8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
SESSION H—See special Session H registration schedule	

A summer sessions bulletin can be obtained in BSS 113.

According to Parnell, approximately $300,000 in special funds were set aside by the trustees in a cash trust for the exclusive use of the College Union Council to construct a new building. It is into this cash trust that all revenue from College Union fees will go, until the question of design and financing are resolved.

The Trustees rejected Safdie's design so the College Union Council, composed of administrative officers, faculty and students must now decide what to do about Safdie, who is still officially their architect.

Redesign

"There's still some question whether he's to redesign his own building or we on the Board will redesign it instead, or simply throw the whole thing out and start afresh."Parnell commented.

Franklin Sheehan, director of campus development, explained that although the trustees originally rejected Safdie's building mainly on design considerations, the question has now become a financial one.

"With the higher interest rates set by the federal government and a low bond market, building costs have surpassed present appropriations," he said.

That's why Student Union fees begun this spring will be extended to cover summer students. Even then, Sheehan noted that the $5 and $3 College Union fees, when added to the $10 charged to full-time spring semester students, is still much lower than the $20 in College Union fees per student allowed by the Trustees per academic year.

This College Union fee is the same one which the AS voted in during a student referendum two years ago, failing to specify on the ballot the exact amount to be paid per semester per student.

Black studies a reality

Continued From Page 1A

ply to any other department in the college."

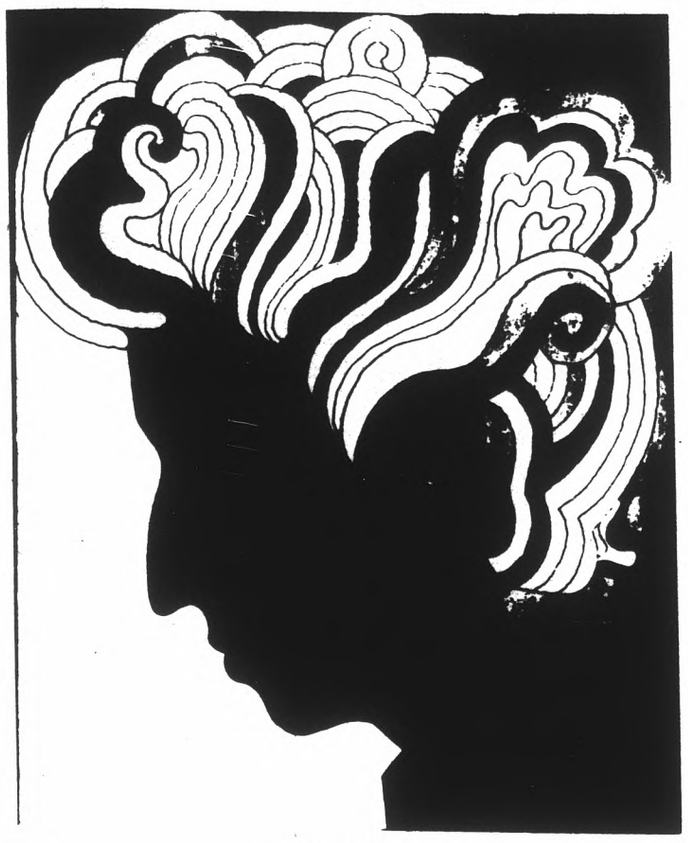
White and Garrity both praised the efforts and cooperation from members of the Black Students Union and other students who have served on and worked with the department's committee in determining courses and course content.

Hare Controversy

As to who will head the new Black Studies Department, Garrity said this had not yet been determined.

Earlier this week, President S.I. Hayakawa repeated his statement that the chairman of the department, Nathan Hare, would not be retained after his contract expired on June 30. Similarly, Hare repeated his statement that he would not relenquish chairmanship of the department.

In either case, Hare continued to work on the program and act as its coordinator until he left for London on Monday, according to White.



Bob Dylan

Bob Dylan in Nashville

By Bruce Campbell

Expressing what few have hardly conceived, Bob Dylan has inspired an entire generation of young to flee from Maggie's farm and to seek the "Gates of Eden." Lacing his dark, unhappy images with savage satire and earthy, self-reproaching humor, he has always ironically maintained that his songs have no meaning, and that he is hardly more than a lonesome artist.

After revealing the turbulent revolution within his own mind, and planting the seeds of change among the youth, Dylan has backtracked through his complex musical development and adopted a disarming simplicity of style which proclaims an even greater complexity of meanings to his own personal view of life.

In "John Wesley Harding," Dylan evoked a religious tone with the use of simple aphorisms. This was a radical departure from the convoluted rhetoric in his previous music, and many Dylan-lovers felt he had forsaken his image.

'Seed' Music

What many people objected to in "John Wesley Harding" was not only its childlike character, but its distinct emulation of country music. Many intellectuals condemned him for going to "seed" while ignoring the mature substance of Dylan's musical style.

Dylan has left his critics fuming many a time because of his determination to change with the times and his refusal to be stereotyped as a "social protest singer." And typically, Dylan is always right.

With the release of "Nashville Skyline," many critics have turned up their pedantic snouts to the essential beauty of the album. Dylan has sophisticated and grooved his style to the country music medium while still retaining his old charm.

And, as everyone has noticed, the harsh grind of Dylan's voice has been replaced with a mellow, happy tone.

In songs such as "I Threw It All Away," "Peggy Day," "Lay Lady Lay," and "One More Night" Dylan is magnificent.

With Johnny Cash

And in "Girl From the North Country," the first time he has re-recorded one of his songs, Dylan does a duet with Johnny Cash which is more interesting to listen to for the fun the two artists have than for any musical quality.

The simplicity of his poetry is revealed in Peggy Day:

Peggy Day, stole my
poor heart away,
By golly, what more can I say,
Love to spend a night
with Peggy Day.

Peggy Night, makes my future
look so bright,
Man, that girl is out of sight,
Love to spend a day
with Peggy Night.

The beauty of "Nashville Skyline" is that the songs take on an additional splendor with each playing, and one can see that Dylan has filled them with dozens of nuances. But for Dylan to explain any of them would be a contradiction to his style as an artist. Dylan is not the Maharishi Yogi of the musical world.

At 27, with a wife and three children, Dylan has obviously become more private than ever. Many people have expressed regret that Dylan is no longer leading the forces of social change. But Dylan has achieved some relative measures of peace with himself—and that is the gift which few people have earned or enjoyed.

Stock libraries

Prof's plan for Cuba — literature, culture

By Jeff Tucker

Following a recent trip to Cuba, a former English lecturer at SF State plans to "alleviate the Cuban shortage on American books due to the United States' shipping embargo."

George Hitchcock, poet and publisher, taught creative writing and presided over the Poetry Center here during the spring semester of 1967. He left SF State that summer to travel in Europe, and subsequently spent a month in Cuba last January as a guest of the Latin American Writer's Association and the Cuban government.

Now Hitchcock wants to provide Cuban libraries with books on recent American literature and culture.

According to Hitchcock, the intellectual climate for Cuban writers "isn't too oppressive, and is much less severe than that of Soviet Russia." Censorship is "strictly applied to political works," especially those which are anti-revolutionary in outlook.

Anything non-political, however, can be published with a minimum of scrutiny, according to Hitchcock.

"In Cuba, there are no private industries; from publishing right down to the cigar store," Hitchcock said.

Publishing House

"The Casa de las Americas (the Cuban state publishing house) in Havana encourages a great deal of writing, and has a jury composed of Cuban and other Latin American members which awards prizes in drama, the short story, poetry, and the novel—like a left-wing equivalent to the Latin American Nobel Prize.

"Art in Cuba is not ruled by a dominant socially realistic style. Generally, it's very abstract and wonderfully colorful," he said.

But although he found literature and art "largely free of totalitarian suppression" in Cuba, Hitchcock noted the shortage of books on contemporary American literature, sociological and historical studies, technical and scientific works and Inter-American studies.

Currently, Hitchcock is organizing an appeal to all Humanities faculty members at SF State for "contributions from their own libraries of books on those topics in any language."

Embargo

Because of the U.S. embargo on all shipments to Cuba, few

American books have been added to Cuban libraries.

"The State Department rigorously interdicts all shipments; even if you mail books to Cuba privately, they're seized," Hitchcock said.

For this reason, Hitchcock is keeping his methods of shipment secret.

"I can't comment on how books will be sent, but I ask that any contributions be dropped off at the Poetry Center in HLL 340, or at my home at 2808 Laguna St."

Foothill College kicks off campus drive to lower state voting age

By Steve Hara

The Associated Students of Foothill College in Los Altos have begun a statewide petition drive to lower California's voting age from 21 to 18.

Foothill AS officers and co-chairmen of the drive, Dennis King and Dave Collins, initiated action on March 4. Now sanctioned by Secretary of State Frank Jordan, petitions are being circulated on college campuses and soon, the petitioners hope, within the public-at-large.

"The idea of lowering the voting age has gotten a lot of publicity lately with groups such as LUV (Let Us Vote)," said Collins, "but we thought it was time for some real action."

"We distributed the first petitions at the recent California Democratic Council convention in San Jose. Since then, we've been scouting for help and contributions. To our surprise, it hasn't been difficult," Collins said.

"There are a few problems which might lower the final tally though," Collins warned.

"People who sign the petition, besides having to qualify as voters in California, can sign the petition only in the county where they are registered and each must provide their precinct number.

"Because of the requirements, we've set our deadline for the end of June. Precinct numbers for those persons who didn't know theirs will then be obtained from each county registrar," said Collins.

Regulations

Under California Election Code regulations, Foothill has until July 18 to collect 520,000 valid signatures and to submit each county petition to its respective registrar.

"By August 6, we'll know if we've been successful when the final tally of signatures will be certified," Collins said.

The Foothill movement would amend the California Constitution.

The age requirement is the only change proposed by the amendment. If the drive is successful, the amendment will be added to the 1970 ballot. Californians then will vote directly on the matter.

"We've only developed one line of argument so far," Collins said, "and it is consistency in the law.

"The Federal government through the Whitehorn draft case and others have recognized 18 as the 'coming of age' period. In California, a woman is legally responsible at 18 and 18-year-olds can be arrested and tried as adults.

"Why, then, can't an 18-year-old vote?"

Anyone interested in assisting the campaign or in receiving more information should contact Citizens for Lowering the Voting Age at 12345 El Monte, Los Altos, California 94022, or by phoning 948-8590, ext. 261 or 281.

Students interested in lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 may stop by the Phoenix office, HLL 207, and sign a petition.

J-profs condemn Hayakawa

The California Journalism Conference, a group of journalism teachers from California State colleges, UC and independent schools such as Stanford and Pepperdine, has passed a resolution condemning S.I. Hayakawa's suspension of the Daily Gater "as a direct attack on press freedom."

The 13-7 vote was taken on April 19.

Jerrold Werthimer, associate professor of journalism here, said the resolution is "a warning to other administrators that if they interfere with the college press, both journalism faculty and students will be angered."

Earlier this month, the Journalism Association of Junior Colleges (journalism faculty and students) passed a similar resolution, opposing the Acting President's action to the Gater.

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Camp Parks worker:

'Entire Job Corps needs reform'

By Dan Giesin

For some people the federal Job Corps program was a way to make tremendous gains, for others it was just a continuation of their dissatisfaction.

But soon, the Job Corps will be cut back.

Jan Wyers, speaking on the closing of the Camp Parks Job Corps Center in Pleasanton, said, "I regret the closing somewhat, but the Center—the whole Corps—needs reform."

Wyers, a graduate student in social work at SF State, worked for the Job Corps for over two years as a staffer.

Policies

"In the beginning we made a conscientious effort not to be militarily oriented. We wanted to let the corpsmen set up their own policies, such as lights-out and clean-up details.

"But then as more and more older people, especially ex-military personnel, came in as staff workers, the disciplinary actions became more strict."

Wyers worked as a "residential counselor."

Camp Parks is composed of dozens of stark white barracks strewn here and there on a flat field of dead grass alongside U.S. 50.

The center employs 544 staff members for 1,800 corpsmen.

The Nixon Administration has decided to close 59 Job Corps centers across the country. The centers supposedly cost too much money and were ineffective.

Camp Parks will shut down June 30. A few hundred corpsmen will be transferred to centers in Texas and Utah, but others "will just have to go home, and they don't like it," said Ed Kenney, the center's community relations director.

Several legislators have protested the closure of the camps. Senator Alan Cranston introduced a resolution in the Senate urging President Nixon to suspend the closures pending a congressional review. But the resolution was defeated 52-40 on May 13.

State Assemblyman Edwin Z'Berg (D-Sacto.) introduced a similar resolution in the assembly.

Problems

"The corpsmen sit around and talk about their problems. There is no psychologist to cure them," Wyers said. "But the corpsmen are normal people, not inmates or patients.

"They voted right away on such policies as no weapons, no drinking, and no violence, especially no violence," Wyers said.

Wyers worked at the center in Pleasanton, beginning March, 1966, for 14 months. Then he transferred to Camp McCoy in Wisconsin and worked there for a year.

"The drop-out rate in both centers, and probably in all of them, was highest among the white and rural corpsmen. The whites could get jobs more easily than blacks and the rural corpsmen couldn't cope with the urban patterns and methods of the Job Corps," Wyers said.

Universal

"Homosexuality has been found universal in non-coed institutions. The lack of contact with the opposite sex causes it," he said.

The same problems that exist in the ghetto and elsewhere—such as theft, arson, extortion—exist at the center, Wyers said.

But there were positive rewards, rewards that weren't too well known.

"The corpsmen were greatly integrated. We would room a black with a white in the same room and there was little trouble.

"And it (the Job Corps) was a great growth experience for the staff.

"The program had its faults, but when President Nixon closes the centers, I just wonder what he'll put in their place," Wyers concluded.

Reading instruction at the Parks Job Corps Center before it was shut down.

Summer and Fall in Africa for SF State students — for $265

SF State biology professor Lawrence Swan has set up a course to train biology graduates to become field guides in Africa.

For $265, course members can spend the coming summer and fall in Africa.

The course, filled by 18 biology graduate students, is designed for two needs: to allow students to gain valuable field work, and for African nations to gain guides with knowledge of their entire animal environment.

The students will fly to the Netherlands in June to work for the Van Sebille Corporation, a travel agency based in Amsterdam, which offers three guided tours to East Africa this summer.

The $265 fee will cover the round-trip from San Francisco to Amsterdam. Food, lodging and travel to and from Africa will be paid by Van Sebille Corp.

Swan and the students hope to take "several, at least two, side-trips on our own."

Larry Swan

"These will be biological safaris, conducted without any tourists," Swan said.

Eric Bergmark, one of the project's students, will "stay on in Africa for a year or two."

An ecologist, Bergmark said the group "is really enthusiastic" about the trip.

"Every biologist wants to see Africa," he said.

A free slide series set up by Swan, entitled, "Africa, Open End," is shown each Tuesday at noon in Sci 210. It is open to the general public. The showings are designed to answer questions that the average tourist might ask.

Swan sees the students as being "of some use in conservation efforts" now underway in Africa.

"The major problems are agriculture and the lack of national parks, conservation and preservation," he said.

These pose peculiar problems that only study and innovation can solve, according to Swan.

Many students feel "a great commitment" to conserve the natural environment of Africa and continue research that hopefully would maintain the ecological balance.

Stanford trustees may sell SRI

Activist bares protesters' fear

By Gary Higgins

The student "sit-in" at Stanford Research Institute may force the Stanford University Board of Trustees to sell the institute to private ownership—something the protestors fear.

Paul Prinakoff, a Stanford student and a member of the April 3 movement against SRI, told the SF State Science Forum that "at Stanford we want to put SRI in the control of the faculty and students for more socially responsible research."

"As SRI now stands, the research being conducted is 50 per cent military, 25 per cent government, and 25 per cent industry, and these figures do not include secret projects," he said.

The protest could be squelched, however, by simply selling the institute. This would enable all military research to continue without the protests of students and faculty against the university.

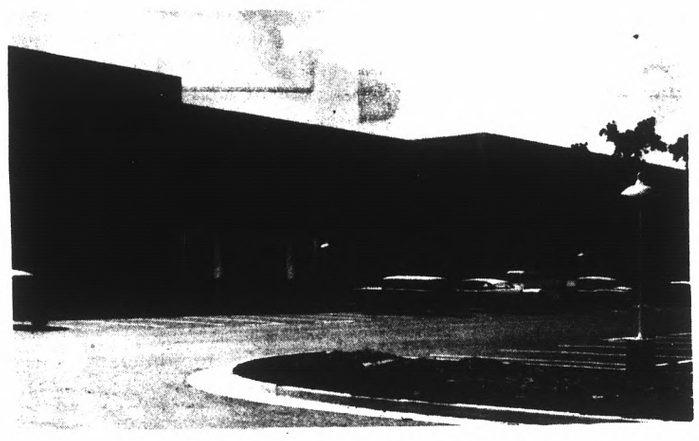
This is probably what will happen, Prinakoff said.

"The Board of Trustees is already extremely embarrassed over the facts reported by the April 3 Committee—a group of students and faculty who researched the research institute," he said.

Findings

Steve Smith, a Stanford student and SDS member, told the recent Science Forum about "some findings of the committee."

"It is now quite obvious that the Board of Trustees does not place the interests of the university, meaning the people, above their own private interests," Smith told his audience.



Stanford Research Institute

"For example, in Thailand, SRI has set up a subsidiary to study counter-insurgency, police control and military defense. It may be just coincidence that three members of the Board of Trustees belong to corporations with interests in Thailand."

For the past year the SDS has been asking the Board to explain why it is "fooling with" Third World people and their nations through SRI. The only explanation the Board can give is that it is "profitable."

The April 3 Movement has listed four "reasonable" demands:

. . . That all chemical and biological warfare research be stopped at SRI.

. . . That all military related research be discontinued at SRI.

. . . That counter-insurgency research be halted at Stanford.

. . . That classified research be stopped at Stanford.

So far only the fourth demand has been met. The Board of Trustees has refused to discuss any demands dealing with SRI, according to Smith.

Smith and Prinakoff agreed, however, that "until there is a social revolution" in the minds of the people involved, this type of research will continue.

AS election battle

Continued From Front Page

The evening before the AS-run election the administration had the voting machines removed from the campus.

The AS Board maintains that its election is "the legally constituted one." Hayakawa asserts take actions overriding the student government.

Significantly, this is the first time Hayakawa has utilized Title 5, which permits presidential control over AS activities. This, combined with the fact that funds of the current AS government have been forzen since February, is a heavy blow to the once power-endowed AS officers.

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succubus*

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Doyle barred from team, 'cleaning house'— Rowen

By Joe DeLoach

At least a dozen black athletes have been invited to come out for SF State's football team next fall —but John Doyle, another black, was not extended an invitation.

Doyle, 21, and a member of the Black Students Union, was informed last week by Gator head coach Vic Rowen that he could not come out for the team.

"Most of our black players are returning and I told them that John wouldn't be on the team," Rowen said.

"I believe this was the honest thing to do. I don't expect any problem from within the team.

"The black players returning from last year's squad are Glenn Baker, Ralph Hodge, Larry Vivson, Dwight Ownes and David Thompson," Rowen said.

John Doyle

Decision

Rowen, head coach at SF State since 1961, explained his decision to bar Doyle from the team:

"First of all, my decision is strictly a coach-player relationship. The story in the Chronicle last Saturday (May 17) made it appear as a racial issue, black player against a white coach. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"Last season Doyle was involved in some of the difficulties we had. I am not saying that he was responsible for the trouble but he seemed to be around when trouble occurred," Rowen said.

"Doyle does not fit into our program for the future. The coach has the right to run the program the way he sees fit.

"We have an opportunity to be very successful next season and I'm cleaning house. Doyle is not the only athlete, black or white, who hasn't been invited back to the team."

Doyle, who will be a senior in the fall, said, "I believe I can play football and be involved with the team and still hold political views. But I don't want to become the stereotyped athlete."

"I was banned from the team for my political views. Every human being has the right to his own beliefs," Doyle said.

"The coach thinks football comes before everything else and he said I wasn't loyal to the team," he noted.

A standout performer for Laney College before he came to SF State, Doyel wants to play if Rowen changes his decision.

Vic Rowen

"When I was first told that I couldn't come out, I decided not to play. But I came to this school to play football and I want one year to remember," he said.

"Football at Laney was something special, we were a real team. At State the players are nothing more than screws in a machine. It's always the red shirts against the blue shirts."

At Cox Stadium

Sac State favored in NCAA regional track

By Bob Carlsen

Sacramento State will be favored for the team title when the NCAA College Division Western Regional Track and Field Championships get underway Saturday in Cox Stadium.

The Hornets ran away with Saturday's Far Western Conference Meet championships at SF State, collecting 164 points to Hayward's second place total of 89.

The regional meet originally was to be a two-day affair with trials on Friday and finals on Saturday. Meet Director Bob Lualhati decided to have the meet run only one day because of the difficulty of travel arrangements for many teams.

College Division teams eligible for the meet are located as far south as Los Angeles and as far north as Alaska. Many colleges bypass the meet, however for various reasons, mostly because of small budgets.

Record

Sacramento is led by sprinter Adam Banks who last Saturday established a Cox Stadium and FWC meet record in the 100-yard dash by winning the event in 9.4. Banks' time erased the 31-year-old meet standard of 9.5.

The outstanding performer of the meet had to be Humboldt's Gary Tuttle. Tuttle won the steeplechase in a swift 8:56.3 and then came back to take the three-mile run in 14:03.8.

It was the second year in a row that Tuttle has made the same double win in the conference meet.

SF State scored 15 points topping only Sonoma in the standings.

Discus thrower Tom Fahey was the Gators' highest placer, taking third in the event with a 157-8½ effort.

Rich Dragovich was fourth in the pole vault at 15-1. Bob Carlsen was fourth in the shot put with a toss of 51.6½ and Dave Thompson was sixth in the 440 intermediate hurdles in 55.2.

Saturday's NCAA meet begins at 12:30 p.m.

Glenn Schwarz

Sam Goldman's last release

You walk into Sam Goldman's office and suddenly there are hundreds of eyes staring at you.

Some of the eyes have a yellowish tint to them, an indication that they've been hanging on the walls a few years. The bodies that go with the eyes are those of SF State athletes and coaches that have been photographed during the past 12 years.

Goldman, as Gator sports information director, has worked with them all—Hank Marshall, Jim Caranica, Floyd Peters, Butch Baird, Bob Rodrigo, Joe Galbo, Bob Toledo, Elmer Collett, Vic Rowen, Paul Rundell, Joe Verducci.

After you sit down you look at the bespectacled, dark curly-haired Goldman to get the background facts right. (Graduate of Mission High, B.A. in journalism from San Jose State, M.A. in history from SF State, newspaper man, teacher at San Bruno's Crestmoor High.)

You work up to him being offered the director's job here in fall of 1957, while working on his masters, and the name Verducci comes into the conversation.

Goldman leans forward and lowers his voice as he tells of the greatness of the late Gator head football coach, as a coach, a civic leader and a man.

He reminisces about Verducci's last team here in 1960. The squad finished with a 9-1 record, the lone loss coming against Humboldt State in Eureka.

"We trailed 21-0 at the half when Little All-American halfback Charlie Fuller put on the greatest individual show I've ever seen," says Goldman. "Charlie almost single-handedly won the game with his running, but we still lost 21-18."

"Charlie even received a standing ovation from those red-hot Humboldt fans," adds Goldman.

Before you can write down the last quote the talk quickly shifts to basketball.

Goldman springs from his chair to point out the picture of what he considers one of the Gators' greatest teams, the 1964-65 cage squad.

"That year we had Ev Adams, Brad Dugan and Denny Lewis and you wouldn't believe how that Lewis could handle that ball. We made it to the regionals in Seattle, but lost there."

You ask him about this year's basketball team that tied for the Far Western Conference championship, won the Far West regionals in Las Vegas and played in the national finals in Evansville, Indiana.

"They were the best pressure team I've seen here. They went farther than any and had to play with serious depth problems and a great deal of outside pressure with the strike and all.

"And that trip to Evansville was the greatest thrill of my life."

Goldman's rapid-fire delivery speeds up noticeably when he talks about the '69 hoop squad, but almost in mid-sentence he takes you back to 1957.

What was an interview turns into a monologue as Goldman tries to provide us with some of the more interesting sidelights of his job.

"In Floyd Peters' (now a professional football player with the Philadelphia Eagles) senior year we were short on expense money, so we had to brown-bag it for our pre-game meals. We've always had budget problems in the athletic department," Goldman says.

"That same year Coach Rowen was interim basketball coach. We went up to Humboldt and really got humiliated in both games. Vic and I walked the streets of Eureka most of the night in the rain, eating wet hamburgers.

"We had some crazy times in Eureka, like the time our plane was fogged in so we had to sleep that night on the floor of Humboldt's gym," he says.

Goldman becomes more subdued and leans back in his swivel chair. It's time for a few questions about the college itself, and the future.

"SF State is a great institution despite the fact nobody comes to the athletic events," Goldman starts again.

Sam Goldman

"What those who would cut off our budget don't understand is that athletics are an intricate part of educational development. The coaches are always thinking how they can help prepare kids to go out into the world after they leave here. They know the athletes are real concerned about problems on the outside these days; that makes the coaches that much more dedicated in trying to guide them.

"You always get the feeling from our staff that the betterment of the students as people is more important than the games they play.

"The coaches here are great men. As long as the Rowens, Rundells, Abrahams and Lualhatis are here this institution has a great future."

As for Sam, his future lies in being the head of the journalism department at the new Skyline J.C. down the Peninsula.

He won't be back next fall as sports information director.

"I can't afford to have another job take away from my responsibilities at Skyline," says Goldman, now becoming a bit hoarse.

"I can look back with nothing but pleasant memories on my stay here. I'll still be back for a lot of the games."

Goldman lifts his stocky 5-foot-4 frame out of the chair and begins to call off the names on another wall photo. "Let's see this guy is teaching now at Mission, and this guy is coach. . . ."

As you leave you notice the sign on the wall that says—"Sam Goldman, the wildest P.R. man in the West." His picture belongs underneath it.

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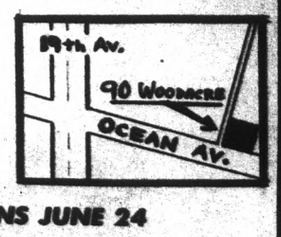

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Need heat? call Canton

By Otto Bos

SF State classrooms are kept heated by a central heating system. Few complain about campus heat. In case one does . . . .

"Call Little Al in the boiler room," says Al Canton, campus senior fireman.

"Little Al," as Canton prefers to be called, has been in the campus heating and ventilating business for 17 years.

Every day campus life is affected by the impressive boiler room beneath the gym.

Busy men roam through rooms lined with boilers, cranks, copper tubes, gages and illuminating dials. The Central Heating Plant operates around the clock, seven days a week.

Five men take care of boiler room affairs. They are led by Chief engineer Thomas McCuster.

McCuster has been the chief for 10 years. "I don't know about the rest of the campus, but we've got no problems," he said.

"By and large, we keep everyone cool and contendedly heated when needed."

Campus inhabitants may be amazed to find that a maze of pipes are covered by lush lawns.

Little Al explained that the pipes shouldn't give rise to any anxiety.

"We keep our pipes heated evenly all year, that way the joints don't expand," he said.

During the student-teacher strike the Tactical Squad made its home in the boiler room. "We didn't notice any particular increase in heat," Al said.

Complex

The heating and cooling complex is practically automatic. Within the maze of tubes, valves and other paraphernalia various safety checks keep the "lid on the boilers," according to LIttle Al.

State inspectors check Al's domain every six months.

Each boiler is capable of producing 22,000 pounds of pressure each hour. "tha
each hour. "That's plenty for all the buildings we now have."

The boiler room crew admits to seeing very little of the every day campus action.

'Little Al' Canton

"We're kind of underground, you might say," one assistant fireman said.

"Besides," McCustar added, "people are a little leery about coming in here."

Each classroom is temperature controlled by a thermostat—so when people call me about the heat, don't expect me to turn off the whole works," Al said.

A mechanic will be sent to the trouble area to investigate the thermostate.

"We keep a lock on those things you know. After all, they are mechnaical things," Canton said.

The fire alarm system is also maintained by the boiler room staff. A horn will warn the men of a fire alarm on the campus.

"An alarm tape tells us exactly where it is happening," explains Canton.

In case of boiler mishaps, a loud whistle will warn the men of a pending difficulty.

"Yes sir, we've got a great plant here," Canton said. "They'll last a long time. Why I worked on one in a laundry that lasted from 1904-1950!"

More EOP troubles

Continued From Front Page

into the program may organize a mass march upon Sacramento.

Pending in the legislature are several special emergency bills which would provide money for college programs for the disadvantaged. They are sponsored by Senator Mervyn Dymally, and Assemblyman Jesse Unruh, both Democrats; two bills by Republican Assembly man Robert Monagan and Republican Senator John Harmer, deal specifically with State College EOPs.

Reagan Veto

But even if these bills are passed by a simple-majority vote of the legislature, the governor still can exercise his veto power.

"If he does, there is little chance the bills will get the then-needed 2/3 majority vote to be pushed through; they will barely squeak through the first time," predicts executive Vice President Frank Dollard.

Without special legislative bills, funds for SF State's EOP will again have to come from within the college. "And that will be tough. It was very tough this year," Dollard said.

SF State uses its facilities 30 per cent above capacity, according to William Schuyler, assistant to Vice President of academic affairs Don Garrity.

In 1969-70 about 30 faculty positions and the money connected with them will be shifted to the Black Studies Department and the School of Ethnic Studies from other departments.

"I don't know how we will squeeze out more positions for the EOP," Schuyler said. "It's like trying to divideup an already overeaten pie."

Marines to ride shotgun

The Defense Department is studying the possibility of using U.S. Marines to guard against hijacking of airliners.

Secret Pentagon sources have applauded the idea.

General I. Love War stated "Such a plan would cost the boys in uniform even less than youth cards. And it's been far too long since they've seen Santo Domingo.

During the 1920's, Marines rode shotgun protecting the mail against train robberies.

Rec-Park Department abounds in activities, jobs for students

This summer, the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department will abound in jobs and activities which may interest students.

For intellectual stimulation there will be lectures, seminars and meetings throughout the summer, held by private and civic groups—which students are welcome to attend.

As a public service, Phoenix presents a listing of activities and phone numbers. The San Francisco Recreation and Park Department sponsors programs for all citizens of the city. Although it caters mainly to children and senior citizens, there are general listings which include:

For photographers, "Shutterbug Day," at 50 Scott St., on June 23, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Exhibits

For artists, two exhibits-festivals, July 12-13 and August 22-24 in the Sharon Building in Golden Gate Park. Times for both exhibits are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

For the musician, there are more concerts and programs available than there is space to list. Highlights include a carnival-picnic at Sigmund Stern Grove on June 8, which will open the summer season there. Starting time is 2 p.m.

Other free concerts in Stern Grove will be held each Sunday until August 17; July 20 and August 3 mark the dates of Arthur Fiedler Pops concerts, August 10 will see singer Robert Weede in "The Most Happy Fella," and August 17 will mark "Jazz in the Grove," with Earl "Fatha" Hines.

Through July and the first week of August on Wednesdays, soul and blues concerts will be held at the Golden Gate Park Band Concourse at 1 p.m. Different artists and programs are featured each week.

For those more interested in playing music than listening, there are five major civic outlets which include a free folk guitar school for teachers. Phone 558-4277 for further information.

Both Sexes

For the sports-minded of both sexes, there are "adult nites" at various playgrounds and centers which feature basketball, table tennis, tennis, vollyball and chess. Phone 558-4054 for further information.

For men there is a summer softball league starting in June. Maximum number of players per team is 16 and team entry fee is $60, which includes personal insurance and umpire fees for eight games. Phone 558-3541.

Those interested in helping other young people in recreation-work situations should phone the State Office of Employment Youth Opportunity Council at 626-2550. When the youth organizations solidify their summer programs with the city, some jobs as counselors and supervisors may open.

A good general phone number for information on civic-sponsored activities is that of the public information officer, 558-4268.

Some privately sponsored activities include:

KSFO radio stars will meet the Reno's VIP's in a softball match at the Cow Palace on June 5 at 7 p.m. The popular event drew a crowd of more than 10,000 last year and will again feature sports personalities such as Joe and Dominic DiMaggio.

Festival

On August 2 and 3, the Junior Chamber of Commerce will have a Festival of Speed at either Cotati or Half Moon Bay. The number to phone for information on any coming event of the JCC is 981-8380.

The World Affairs Council has forums, lectures and seminars throughout the year and welcomes open participation. An active group, the council sends out activities announcements every two weeks. To join the mailing list phone 982-2541.

Information on just about any scheduled happening in the city can be gotten from the Convention and Visitor's Bureau in the Fox Plaza or at 626-5500.

Petra's Pots 'n Pans

Every family in France has its own recipe for fish soup, and every region in Spain a special method of preparing Paella, the country's traditional rice dish.

Efforts by outsiders are usually considered unorthodox and in (literally) poor taste. (The famous French saying "Chacun a son gout" did not originate in a kitchen, I am quite sure.)

Still, may I humbly present my version?

Seafood Paella: Melt ¼ cup of margerine in a saucepan that has a tight-fitting cover, add 1 chopped onion and 1 minced clove of garlic; cook until soft and golden. Add 1 cup of raw, regular rice. Cook and stir until rice is pale gold in color—but not browned. Then add 1½ cups boiling hot chicken broth and ½ teaspoon salt. Cover and cook over low heat 10 to 15 minutes, until liquid is absorbed.

Add ½ pound cleaned, raw shrimp, 1 pound of clams (with shell), another 1½ cup hot chicken broth and a little saffron. Cover and continue to cook over low heat until all liquid is absorbed (about 15 minutes). Then serve, with a shower of parsley on top.

French Fish Soup: In a soup kettle, combine 1½ to 2 pounds of chowder fish (it's cheap; about 25 cents a pound), 1 thinly sliced onion, 1 thinly sliced carrot, several parsley stems, 1 bay leaf, 1 lemon wedge (with peel), ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon dried taragon, ¼ teaspoon dried thyme, and 5 peppercorns. Add 1 cup dry, white wine, and 3 cups of cold water. Bring it slowly to a boil, then cover and simmer for at least 30 minutes.

Remove fish, lemon, bay leaf, and parsely stems; take bones off the fish, cut fish into little chunks, and put it back into the soup with a little saffron. Taste the broth, and adjust seasoning (if necessary add a little concentrated chickenstock). Serve with a shower of parsley on top.

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